

The London and China Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. AND MESSAGERIES MAELS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAELS.

VOL. XII.—No. 382.]

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1870.

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Latest Advices.

PORTS.	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received this day.
JAPAN—Yokohama.....	Sept. 9	Oct. 27	Nov. 6
Edo.....	—	—	" 1
Osaka and Higo.....	—	—	" 1
Hakodadi.....	—	—	" 1
Nagasaki.....	—	—	" 1
CHINA—Peking.....	—	—	Oct. 30
Tien-tsin.....	—	—	" 30
Chefoo.....	—	—	" 30
New-chwang.....	—	—	" 30
Hankow.....	Sept. 9	Oct. 28	Nov. 3
Kin-kiang.....	—	—	" 8
Chin-kiang.....	" 16	Nov. 1	" 8
Shanghai.....	" 16	Oct. 31	" 7
Ningpo.....	—	—	" 7
Foochow.....	—	—	" 7
Formosa.....	—	—	" 7
Amoy.....	—	—	" 7
Swatow.....	—	—	" 7
Hong Kong.....	" 23	Nov. 2	" 15
Canton.....	—	—	" 15
Macao.....	—	—	" 15
PHILIPPINES—	—	—	—
Manila.....	" 23	" 6	" 7
COCHIN-CHINA—	—	—	—
Saigon.....	—	—	" 14
SIAM—Bangkok.....	—	—	" 14
BORNEO—Labuan.....	—	—	" 14
Sarawak.....	—	—	" 14
JAVA—Batavia.....	—	—	" 14
Samarang.....	—	—	" 14
Sourabaya.....	—	—	" 14
MALACCA STRAITS—	—	—	—
Singapore.....	Oct. 7	" 9	" 22
Penang.....	—	—	" 22
Ceylon—Galle.....	—	—	Dec. 2
Colombo.....	—	—	" 1

THE MAELS, &c.

The above mail (P. and O.) was delivered, via Brindisi, this morning, its due date. The next inward mail (French) is due, via Marseilles, on the 2nd Jan., and will bring dates Yokohama, Nov. 13; Shanghai, Nov. 16; Hong Kong, Nov. 22; Singapore, Nov. 30.

Telegrams, by Grant's Line, via Kiachta, from Shanghai to the 30th Nov., were received on the 21st inst.; telegrams, via Galle, in advance of the mail leaving Shanghai Nov. 29, Hong Kong Dec. 6, are now due.

Telegrams from Japan to Nov. 22, via San Francisco, have been received.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Brindisi—List not to hand.
By this mail to Southampton, per P. and O. steamer *Bangalore*, expected to arrive Dec. 31.—From Hong Kong: Mr. and Mrs. Scholefield, child, and servant, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. S. Madden, Mr. Chell. From Singapore: Mr. E. Saunders, Capt. F. C. Whids.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Tanjore*, from Southampton, Dec. 24.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. W. Barron. To Hong Kong: Mr. T. J. Reynolds. To Ceylon: Mr. J. F. Churchill.

Per P. and O. steamer *Saisette*, from Brindisi, Jan. 3.—To Shanghai: Mr. Maitland.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Southampton, Jan. 7.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. W. Boyd. To Singapore: Mr. H. L. Porteous. To Batavia: Mr. Dagente. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. J. Halliday.

Per P. and O. steamer *Nyanza*, from Brindisi, Jan. 17.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evans.

From Malta.—To Ceylon: Mr. H. B. Christie.
Per *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, to Colombo, sailed Dec. 16.—Mr. George Norman, Mr. M. B. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Keith, Mr. Charles Tytler.

Per Pacific mail steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco, Dec. 1.—For Shanghai: Messrs. C. C. Kendall, Thomas Williams, Thomas Walters, R. W. Mustard, O. Mustard, W. Persihl, R. C. Irvin. For Hong Kong: Messrs. Thomas Arnold, Douglas Cassel, H. Boger, Francis Colton. For Yokohama: Messrs. Rich. Roundell, Wm. E. Griffiths, Mrs. Rob. Kerby, Miss Mary Morse, Mr. S. J. Iduma and servant, Messrs. Henry C. Wetton, C. N. Guild, E. S. Heraka.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN. YOKOHAMA.

Dates are to Nov. 6. The *Japan Mail* says:—

The object of the mission of the Japanese official Sabejima, who is going to England via the United States by the next American mail, is, we understand, to make an inspection as to the progress of the Japanese students in that country. It is almost needless to contradict the report that he is to be invested with the rank of an Envoy Extraordinary. A Daijo, or third class clerk of the Foreign-office, is not exactly the person who would be chosen by the Japanese Government to be the first permanent representative duly accredited at the Court of St. James's. Sabejima will be accompanied, we hear, by Shiwoda, formerly interpreter to the French Legation.

The arrival from China of the new Italian Minister, Conte Fe, is expected in the course of a few days. He has been accredited to the Courts of Peking and Yedo, and will take up his permanent residence at the former capital. His visit to Japan will not be protracted beyond the time necessary for presenting his credentials to the Mikado, and making himself acquainted with the interests placed under his charge.

Considerable activity is being displayed upon the railway works; contracts for all the earthworks between Yokohama and Yedo are let to be completed within three months from this time. The bridge over the Rokugo at Kawasaki may possibly be delayed beyond that time on account of the difficulty of providing a sufficient quantity of seasoned Kiaki timber. The mechanics who recently arrived are all employed on the line, and the work of the masons is specially observable on the Kanagawa bridge. We see that rails are down in the Kanagawa cutting and earthwork waggons are running. The Japanese seem specially amused as the waggons run to and fro under the bridge. We understand that a further supply of rails has been sent for to Kobe. These rails were originally imported for a proposed railway between Osaka and Temposan, but they have lain neglected for a long time, and will now come in handily as contractor's plant. Quarters have been provided for the European artisans in a large yashiki at Bente, and by their neatness and liberality of arrangement afford a gratifying proof that the Government realise the value of these men's services.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Courier* writes on Oct. 30:—H.E. Chung-How has arrived here from Peking, where he has been feasted at each of the Legations. It is reported he will not land in Shanghai, but will arrange to join the French mail outside Wosung. Should H. E., however, pay you a visit it is to be hoped he will be received—as he deserves. Messrs. O'Brien, Novion, and Imbert, and Teh-ming, a college student who has been in Europe with the two former missions, accompany him; also his barber, tailor, and cook, some twenty-five or twenty-seven in all. He goes to France officially, and also to Italy, Belgium, England and Russia, the nations whose subjects he slew. France, if he ever gets there, will surely ask Chung-How why he did not answer the three notes of the British Consul before the massacre? and Fontanier's were no doubt of a similar tenour. He carries the blood of the sixteen martyred patriots with him, as an evidence of the sorrow and sincerity of the Chinese Government. A pity he does not take a model in clay, in which work Tientsin excels,—of the coffins, grave clothes and place of execution; and to keep himself cool in the Red Sea, a few sets of the bloody fans.

He takes first class credentials with him; but, on every account except a personal one, his going to Europe at present would ap-

pear to be a great mistake, just at the moment when will go with him the news of the tardy punishment of the offenders, and the execution and its attendant circumstances, which will awaken the home public to a juster appreciation of the position of foreigners here. I believe these executions will injure the Chinese more in the eyes of Europe than even the massacre did. There was no excitement to palliate an act done in pursuance of an Imperial edict and after four months' deliberation. The sewing on of the heads again was the most significant circumstance. It is asked and granted only as a great mark of Imperial favour.

The report sent you a few days since, that Taku is to become the head-quarters of the army in Chihli, is confirmed, as also the transfer of the seat of government from Paoting-fu to Tientsin. To the question, for what purpose are the troops being removed to Taku? the only answer is, Foreigners! These forts are in fact a standing menace to foreigners, and ought to have been destroyed while they were in our power, as the small forts a short distance up the river were. The Chinese are reported to be desirous of rebuilding the latter if the gunboats will allow them.

DESPATCHES ON THE MASSACRE.

The official despatches relating to the Tientsin compensation which have been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce by the French Consul-General, consist of a circular letter by Count Rochechouart to the French Consuls in China, a communication from Prince Kung to Count Rochechouart, giving a succinct statement of what the Chinese Government had done towards a settlement of the Tientsin troubles, a list of those condemned in connection with that affair, and a schedule of the pecuniary indemnities already agreed on. We have already given the purport of Count Rochechouart's communication, so we need say no more now than that the French Minister, speaking of the action of the Chinese Government, says he neither approved or rejected the programme, for it is not his. "Moreover," he says, "it has been already executed." And with regard to the Tls. 250,000, which has been awarded as compensation, it is to be noted that it is to be ordered contributed by the Maritime Customs—that is, by the duties on foreign goods and the goods exported from China for foreign use. It will be, no doubt, highly satisfactory to the Chinese to reflect that they are making the foreigners themselves pay the indemnity; but it may be questioned if the European Powers will permit such an insult to be added to the injury that has been already inflicted.

The following is the full text of the official despatch from Prince Kung to Count Rochechouart:—I have had the honour of receiving from your Excellency, and in reference to the occurrences at Tientsin, a despatch relating to the Tientsin massacre, expressive of the indignation and grief it has produced. To that document was subjoined a list of the victims. The news of a misfortune so unexpected caused us very great grief. Considering the many years China and France have been on friendly terms no one anticipated such a catastrophe; even now we are overwhelmed with confusion and emotion. It has been decided that the sum of Tls. 250,000 be paid as an indemnity, which, according to the decision of the Minister of Finance, your Excellency will be able to draw from the revenue of the Custom Houses of Kiang-Nan and Kuang-tung, to be divided according to the apprehended statement, between the families of Consul Fontanier and the other officials and merchants; the Church will receive what is due to her. On the 12th I received your despatch informing me that the material losses sustained by the religious establishments and others amounted to the sum of Tls. 250,000. The Hoo-poo has already decided that the payment of this compensation will be made by the Maritime Customs of Tientsin. Such is the purport of the present communication:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDEMNITIES AWARDED.

Le Consul Fontanier	Tls. 30,000
Le Chancelier S. Simon	20,000
Le Chancelier & Mdme. Thomassin	50,000
Mr. de Challemaison, merchant	10,000
Mdme. de Challemaison	10,000
	Tls. 120,000
For the Church	130,000
Taels	250,000

LIST OF THE CONDEMNED.

Condemned to capital punishment.

1. Feung, called the Lame, admitted having killed Mr. Fontanier with a sword.
2. Leou-Eul admitted having killed Monsieur l'Abbé Chévrier with an iron stick.
3. Hiang-An admitted having killed Russians with a lance.
4. Kien-Eul admitted having killed a Russian with a sword.
5. Lo-Cheng-Kona-Tan-Tze admitted having killed a Sister of Charity with a stick.
6. T-Cheou-San admitted having killed Madame Challemaison with a stick.
7. T-Chang-li admitted having killed Monsieur Challemaison with a sword.
8. Wei-lao admitted having killed one of the Europeans of Wang-hai-Leou with a cross-bar of a door.
9. Ma-Heung-Leang admitted having killed one of the Europeans of Wang-hai-Leou with a sword.

10. On-Ta admitted having killed a Sister of Charity with a cutlass.

11. Touan-Ta admitted having killed a Russian and to have thrown his body into the river.

12. Fan-Young-Ten admitted having killed one of the persons employed at the Catholic Mission with a plank.

13. Leou-Eul arrested the sword of a European and killed him with it.

14. T-Chang-Eul admitted having killed one of the persons employed by the Sisters with a sword.

15. Tsouei-Tou-Tze admitted having killed a Sister of Charity with a sword.

16. T-chang-Kouo-Chuien, called Death's Head, admitted having killed a European lady with a sword, and also to have killed afterwards a Russian lady.

17. Siao-Eul admitted having killed a Sister of Charity.

18. T-cheng-ma-ly, according to the testimony of Leou-Eul, T-sao-Ta, and the woman Kao-oui, killed a European woman of the Catholic Mission.

19. Wang-Leou, according to the evidence given by an officer to the police, Wang-ting-y, and of Leang-Wen-T-che, guard of the Che-hsien, killed some Sisters of Charity with a lance.

20. Ko-San according to the evidence of Li-Wan-Yeon, Li-Wan-T-cheng of the T-chas-chou-Tang and others, killed some Sisters of Charity with a boat-hook.

Banished (10 years) for stealing and wounding:

Wang-U, called the Bodkin.

Yu-Ki—

Pan-Eul—

Mao-San—

Teng-Laou—wounded with a stick a person employed by the Sisters.

Yang-Eul—

Banished (3 years) for stealing and wounding (19 names).

The *North China Herald*, writing on this subject, says:—Let us glance at the terms of Prince Kung's despatch, in regard to this monetary indemnity. "It has been decided that a sum of Tls. 250,000 shall be paid as indemnity, which, under the arrangements of the Minister of Finance, your Excellency can receive from the Customs Administration of Kiang-nan and Kwantung, to divide it subsequently between the families of Consul Fontanier, the other functionaries and the merchants. The Church will receive that which belongs to it. I received on the 12th inst. our despatch, informing me that the material losses sustained by the religious establishments, and others, reached the sum of Tls. 210,000. The Hoo-poo has already decided that the payment of this reimbursement shall be made by the Maritime Customs of Tientsin." At the outset of the negotiation, we urged, among other points, that whatever pecuniary compensation was exacted should be levied, as a punishment, from the city of Tientsin. But we find here a mulct laid on the Customs revenues of Shanghai and Canton for the larger half, and those of Tientsin for the smaller half of the sum assessed. We can hardly doubt that the local authorities will take care to reimburse themselves by an additional *le-tin* squeeze, which will indirectly affect foreign goods; and all will be happily arranged.

From every point of view, therefore, we cannot but regard the whole proposed settlement as unsatisfactory and inadequate; and we have confidence that the majority of the Foreign Ministers at Peking will share the views which we strongly express. There is a degree of plausibility about Prince Kung's despatches which sheds a halo, at the first glance, over the terms which he sets forth. But a brief analysis only is needed to reveal their intrinsic inadequacy.

HANKOW.

An interesting ceremony was held in the British church of St. John the Evangelist, at Hankow, on Friday, Oct. 28. The Right Rev. Dr. Williams, Missionary Bishop of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, held an ordination at the church at 11 A.M. The Rev. W. J. Boone, son of the late Bishop Boone, of Shanghai, and the Rev. Yung-king-yen were "ordered" priests by the Bishop, assisted by his clergy, the Revs. A. C. Hohing and S. Hoyt, of Wuchang. A sermon was preached by the Rev. A. C. Hohing after the morning service had been read, and a kind of charge was given by him to the two deacons, standing up in the usual form. The service proceeded in the usual way, and the Sacrament was duly partaken of. Perhaps the most interesting scene of all was that at the close, when the Rev. A. C. Hohing administered the Sacrament in the vernacular to the Chinese members of their church. Few persons were present, owing to some alteration in the time of the service, otherwise the choir would have attended to perform a choral service.

SHANGHAI.

Dates are to the 8th Nov. The French mail of 16th Sept. arrived out on the 1st Nov., and the mail of 23rd was hourly expected. The American mails, via San Francisco, arrived on the 5th Nov.

The following summary is from the *North China Herald* of 8th Nov.:

One half of the community has been up country shooting during

the past week, and the remainder has been intent on the Shanghai Races; so that our local news is rather limited. The weather has not been very favourable for the meeting—bright but with cold wind on the first, overcast on the second, and raw and rainy on the third and fourth days. The attendance at the Grand Stand under these circumstances was not very large, but the racing is generally admitted to have been quite up to muster.

The French Circus troupe, whose arrival across Siberia we mentioned very lately, has recovered from its fatigues sufficiently to commence its performances. These are well spoken of, and have been well attended. The chief features we observed were the fine training of several of the horses, and the excellence of the riding and trapeze performances. The circus is well appointed generally, and has exceedingly comfortable accommodation, considering the temporary character of the structure.

The steamer *Lismore*, in coming up the Yangtze, ran on the well-known old wreck of a junk, near the red buoy; it was low water when she went on, and as the tide rose her stern rose with it, but her bow remained fixed in the wreck. The water has since made its way into her after compartments, and she has sunk completely. Endeavours were made to raise her by passing chains underneath her, but they have had to be temporarily given up, in consequence of the heavy weather; and the wreck has been advertised for sale as it now lies. The loss of time is unfortunate, as she will, of course, settle deeper in the mud, and it will become more difficult to raise her. We think it is high time that, considering that the immense revenue derived from the trade of the harbour, something were done to remove the very dangerous impediment which has caused the mishap.

An inquest has been held to inquire into the death of a Chinese, named Hoo-a-kow, who was accidentally shot by a foreigner named Ross. The latter has been committed for trial.

A second unfortunate accident has happened at the Rifle Butts. One of the men of H.M. *Zebra* accidentally discharged his rifle, and killed a Chinaman on the spot.

The last Municipal report informs us that a new iron bridge is on its way to replace the inconvenient pyramid which now spans the Hongkew creek; that a fence has at last been made to protect drunken sailors and runaway ponies from the Yang-king-pang creek; that mile-stones are being erected for the benefit of athletes who wish to train on the Bubbling Well and Sikawei roads, and that the usual struggles are going on with the jetties, fire-wells, drains, and Municipal buildings. But the most weighty paragraph of the report is that which invites sanction to the purchase of the valuable estate known as the Kungping corner. The founders of the settlement committed the error of making our roads too narrow, never anticipating the increase and multiplication of brokers' traps till they became a perpetual menace to pedestrians and a source of no small danger to each other. The Council have tried to remedy the defect as far as possible by rounding off corner walls; and many land-owners have readily permitted the slight infringement on the corners of their compound which this process involved. Mr. Hanbury, as Messrs. Sykes and Schwabe's attorney, of course, assumed that they would follow the liberal example. The Municipal Council were allowed to cut off the eighteen feet they required from the corner of the compound on which his long stands, in anticipation of their assent: but now, instead of this assent, he receives instructions to demand the "restitution of the rightful boundary of the said land, and the rebuilding and restoration, in a fit and proper manner, of the boundary walls thereof." And all this is about eighteen square feet which it was desired to cut off the compound, to obviate the sharp turn at the junction of two busy streets. It must have cost as much as the land is worth to get hold of the legal phraseology in which the demand is couched. The Council treat the matter fittingly, by suggesting that the municipality should purchase this important territory. Its value is about £1s. 14.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 8.

I forward a paper containing the correspondence between Prince Kung and Count Rochechouart as to the final wind up of the Tientsin tragedy. It seems to every one here a most lame and impotent conclusion. The main actors and leaders in the massacre go free; a few coolies are bought up by the mandarins at £150, or £1s. 500 per head, and executed. After their execution, instead of their heads being fixed on poles in the usual manner, they are sewed on to the bodies, handsome coffins provided by the mandarins, and a grand funeral given them after laying in state for some days. They are looked upon as martyrs by the people, offered up as a holocaust to the foreigners, who will be hated more than ever. It is, in fact, unsafe for a foreigner to move about at Tientsin, and will be until an adequate punishment falls upon the people.

Count Rochechouart seems to have been completely hoodwinked by the Peking mandarins, as the universal opinion in China is that Chung How, if not actually guilty of the murders, was a consenting party to them, and had full power to prevent their occurrence. Since the execution of the supposed murderers a fire broke out in Tientsin, and the fire brigade (who murdered the Sisters) refused to turn out at the call of the authorities, on the ground that they had deceived them in the massacre affair, and that they would not obey their orders any more. Two hundred houses were burned, and the fire only extinguished by the soldiers

themselves. This is merely another proof, if any were wanting, of the complicity of the mandarins in the murder of foreigners on the 21st June.

This Chung How, at whose door the murder took place, and almost in whose house and presence the French Consul was murdered, actually goes to France as an envoy to explain the occurrence. The Russian Consul protested against the men being executed for the murder of Russian subjects until their guilt was first established by examination in his presence. The Chinese Government are more afraid of the Russians than any other people.

A book has lately come to light which has been circulated all over China, accusing foreigners of the most atrocious crimes and practices, doubtless by the mandarins and literati, to arouse a feeling of hatred. This was going on at the same time that the Chinese Embassy was gulling the people in Europe about the advancement of the Chinese, shining crosses, &c. So much for the duplicity of the Chinese; if foreign envoys or Governments think they can cope with the Chinese in diplomacy they are egregiously mistaken.

Count Rochechouart sends Chung How to Europe, who is considered here accessory to the massacre. Count Rochechouart considers his countrymen safe on the word of Prince Kung, but they do not consider themselves safe, and are taking measures to protect themselves. Prince Kung states that the massacre was in consequence of the kidnapping of individuals. This is simply a falsehood. Placards were posted up by the mandarins denouncing foreigners before the massacre. The first person murdered was the Consul, whose house was first attacked. The murders were committed by the *Fire Brigade*, called out by beat of drum, and the *Chinese soldiers*, led on by Chung-quo-Jui, the mandarin who came to Tientsin for the express purpose, and whose head was demanded by this same Count Rochechouart, who, having no force at his back, was laughed at by the Peking authorities. At the very time this statement is put forth as a justification of the good faith of the Chinese Government they are massing troops at Taku and Tientsin, and have appointed the generalissimo of their troops to reside at Taku, a mere collection of mud huts, but where the forts are situated which defend the Peiho or entrance to Peking. The banishment of the mandarins is certainly illusory, as no foreigner can ascertain where they go to, or how long they remain. Lastly, the criminals were not examined in the presence of any foreign authority, nor was any foreigner present at their execution. The sum total of the whole is, that the inhabitants of Tientsin consider they have performed a patriotic and meritorious act in ridding the world of a nest of foreigners, guilty of unheard of crimes, that some of their number have been executed to appease these same execrable foreigners, and that, on every favourable opportunity, they are ready and willing to murder more of them. If the British Government does not give full authority to their representatives out here to act and punish any outrage on the spot, they will soon have a war on their hands, as the Chinese are only waiting a favourable opportunity to make another attempt to expel foreigners. At the present moment, and while they are putting forth those plausible statements, they are purchasing arms and ammunition wherever they are to be had. They have just purchased ten thousand stand of arms at Yokohama.

I forward you a copy of *Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines*, which is a pamphlet published and circulated all over China by the literati and mandarins to excite hatred to foreigners. This compilation ought to show people at home what the Chinese really are; as, if not guilty themselves of practising what they impute to foreigners, they could not have thought of such disgusting details.

HONG KONG.

Dates are to the 15th Nov. The outward mail of Sept. 23 arrived on the 2nd Nov., per P. and O. steamer *Australia*, via Suez Canal, with telegrams to Oct. 15. The French mail steamer of Sept. 29 arrived out on 14th Nov., but with no mail.

We learn that M. Dabry, the French Consul at Canton, has gone in a Chinese gunboat to Tienpak, to inquire into the facts and causes of the seizure of the *Nouvelle Penelope*, a French coolie ship bound from Macao to Peru, with 350 coolies on board.

The circumstances of the seizure were reported in our columns a few days since, and the French Consul with two of the Viceroy of Canton's gunboats has gone to the port indicated with a view to the recapture of the vessel and the rescue of any of the crew who may have escaped the massacre.

We hear from Foochow that for some reason or other Baron de Meritens, Commissioner of Customs, has seized the North German barque *Taikun*, laden with tea. We have no particulars of the circumstances under which the seizure was made.

The *Peiho* made the shortest run ever performed from Marseilles to Hong Kong, the whole voyage occupying only thirty-four days and about seven hours. This feat has, we believe, never been equalled in the history of maritime enterprise.

The *China Mail* has the following items:—

Our accounts from the coast show that the gale of the 3rd to 6th November was a very heavy and destructive one. The sea is reported as running higher than ever before seen in these waters. The *Venus*, hence to Shanghai, put into Amoy on the 5th, with loss of jibboom, &c. She left again on the morning of the 7th, but returned about three P.M., with her steering gear all carried away, and sundry other damage. It was doubtful when she

would get away. The *Rona* also put in on the 5th, with loss of bowsprit and topgallant foremast started, and in fact, lifted from its fastenings by the sea. She made some slight repairs, and again left for Shanghai on the 7th November. She had not arrived back when the *Formosa* left. The cake on board, intended for the nuptials at Shanghai of one of our coast commanders, will scarcely arrive in time for the ceremony. The *Yesso* left Swatow on the 4th and got as far as Namoa Straits, where she anchored until the 6th. Twice she left her anchorage and attempted to proceed on her voyage, and twice the force of the winds and waves compelled her to return to her anchorage. Captain Ashton's conduct under the trying circumstances in which he was placed is spoken of in the highest terms by his passengers, who praise his coolness, prudence, and the care and skill with which he handled his vessel, in no stinted terms. The American ship *Witch*, hence for Shanghai, has put back in distress, and the British barque *Eaglet*, from Newchwang to Swatow, has come in also in distress. The reports of these latter two vessels will be found under the head of Shipping.

The Legislative Council met on the 11th. The Colonial Secretary, in moving the second reading of the Ordinance, authorising the expenditure of a sum not exceeding \$688,000 for the current expenses of the coming year, observed that the sum to be voted exceeded the amount required in 1870 by some \$50,000. This was to be accounted for in various ways. Of the money received from the sale of the Mint a large sum was paid this year, while next year but a small balance of \$5,000 remained to be received; many Crown lots had been resumed by the Government, reducing the land rental; the opium farm yielded \$7,000 less than before, and there were sundry other deductions. The special fund amounted to \$340,264.41, which was duly invested at 5 per cent. in the banks.

The allowance of \$740 to the Governor was passed. In the Colonial Secretary's Department there had been a saving effected of the allowance for an interpreter and his teacher by the transfer of Mr. Russell to the Bench of the Police Court. In the Surveyor-General's Department there was a saving of \$7,780. In the Auditor-General's Department there was an increase of \$600 in the allowances for printing and stationery, caused by the great numbers of blank forms required in the different departments by the various ordinances which had gone into effect during the last few years. The Chinese Passenger Act, that of the Money Changers, Market, Storekeepers, Revenue Stamps, Post-office Money Orders, Junks, Registration of Servants, &c., all these required a large amount of printing and paper. The Junk passes alone, which in October, 1869, amounted to 13,000, in the same month this year were 14,083. For the year 1869 they numbered 34,891, and so far in 1870 they mount up to 36,000. The Postmaster-General's Department showed a reduction of \$1,000 by the abolition of the Marine sorters between this and Shanghai. In the Registrar-General's Department no change. In the Harbour-Master's there must be an increase for the support of the *Victoria*. The Colonial Secretary said he had been in hopes to have sold her before this, but now there was no knowing how long she might be on their hands. The Medical Department was reduced \$960 by the engagement of Dr. Young at £300 per annum, while Dr. Cochrane had £500. Under the head of Police Magistrates appeared an item for compensation of witnesses, which the Chief Justice complained should have been under the head of "Justice," as he found it often difficult to get witnesses without the power to order them recompense. The Police Department showed an increase of \$6,320; this was to be accounted for by the necessity of buying new arms for the force. The Colonial Secretary explained the creation of the new office of paymaster; it was simply a new name for the same thing. Mr. Quin was before first clerk; he was now called first master, with the same salary.

On the reading of the appropriation of \$29,000 for miscellaneous services, the Colonial Secretary said he wished to add an amount of \$3,500 to be expended in the construction of a new chancel in St. John's Cathedral. When H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was here he was invited to lay the corner stone of this projected enterprise, which his Royal Highness did. Sir Richard MacDonnell, on being applied to for Government aid to complete this work, had told the applicants, who assured him that the whole work could be done for \$7,000, that if one-half (i.e., \$3,500) were raised by voluntary subscription, collected and paid into some bank, he would have no objection to placing on the estimates the further sum of \$3,500 from the public revenues of the colony—to be appropriated for this purpose. Already some \$2,900 had been subscribed, and he (the Colonial Secretary) knew that one gentleman of ample means had promised to furnish the remainder himself, if required. Under these circumstances he proposed that the sum mentioned be placed on the estimates. Mr. Ryrie objected to the money of the tax-payers being extended on useless and unneeded buildings. If an enlarged chancel was required for the Cathedral, the people who felt the need thereof should supply it at their own cost. After a short discussion four votes were recorded against the grant, and, as there remained only the Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary to be polled, Mr. Forth's suggestion to allow the matter to stand over until the supplementary estimates came up for discussion was accepted by the friends of the measure as preferable to defeat. The ordinance was then passed.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Dates are down to Nov. 22. On Nov. 9 the *Travancore* arrived with the London mails of Oct. 8 (via Brindisi) and bringing also the mails which had been left behind by the French mail steamer. Telegraphic advices from London to Nov. 7 had been received.

The Legislative Council had held two meetings, which were chiefly taken up with the consideration of the Bankruptcy and Debtors Bills, and the Contagious Disease Bill, in committee. The Bills which have been passed are the Supply Bill for 1871, a Bill to extend the operation of the Dangerous Societies Suppression Ordinance, and a Bill to provide for witnesses' expenses. The Bankruptcy and Debtors Bills were fixed for their third reading at the next meeting, as also a Bill to provide for the recovery of debts due to the Government.

The following items are from the *Straits Times*:—

The town has enjoyed a fortnight of undisturbed quiet from the secret societies, and there is now every prospect that, if the quarrel has not been finally settled, at all events there will be no more outbreaks for some time to come. The danger that threatened us has happily been averted through the vigilance of the police and the promptitude with which the headmen were enrolled as special constables. By a proclamation of the Governor in Council the Preservation of the Ordinance was put in force here, and the headmen were bound over to keep the peace for six months, since which there has been no further trouble.

The principal event of local interest during the fortnight has been the successful laying of the telegraph cable between Java and Singapore, by the steamer *Hibernia*, under the direction of Captain Reed, R.N., late of Her Majesty's ship *Rifleman*, and Captain Halpin, late of the *Great Eastern*. The *Hibernia* began laying the cable from Batavia on the 7th inst., and on Saturday, the 19th instant, the line was open to traffic. The *William Cory* will proceed to lay the cable between this and Penang in a few days, and thence the line will be continued by the steamers *Scan-jeria* and *Edinburgh* to Madras.

Most of the Germans who received notice to quit Saigon have come to Singapore, where they are awaiting the termination of the war. From a private letter we learn that the Government made a few temporary exceptions to the order, viz., Mr. Saltzkorn, because he represented an English house, and because the British Consul was absent; Mr. Speidel, because he represented the American Consul; and Mr. Schwanbeck, because Messrs. Raczymskie, Barbier and Co.—a new French firm who have recently taken over Messrs. Schwanbeck and Thiel's business—had no one else to manage their affairs.

The arrivals of steamers via the Suez Canal during the fortnight have been the *William Cory* and *Acantha* on the 11th, the *Danube* on the 15th, and the *Una* on the 22nd. The only departure for home by this route has been the *Saida*, on the 11th.

Commercial Report.

IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been a fortnight of inactivity, business having been almost entirely confined to Grey Shirtings, the value of which had slightly given way. For Yarns there had been scarcely any demand, and the few sales reported show a further decline. Taffeta and Turkey Reds had met with some attention; but all Woollen and Worsted Goods, with the exception of Mousselines de Laine, had been comparatively neglected.

HANKOW.—Grey Shirtings, moderate sales, holders firm at last quotations. T-Cloths in good demand at Tls. 1.3.0 to 1.5.5 for 7 lbs., and Tls. 1.7.5 to 1.8.0 for 8 lbs. Drills quoted as follows; market weak: American, Tls. 3.1.2 to 3.1.8; English, Tls. 2.9.0 to 3.0.2; Dutch, Tls. 2.8.0 to 3.0.0. Jeans almost nominal. White Shirtings, little inquiry. Fancy Cottons very dull. Woollens: Camlets, best chops only wanted in small quantity; S quoted Tls. 11.5.0 to 12.0.0; and SS Tls. 10.3.0 to 10.7.5. Long Ells unsaleable. Spanish Stripes and Medium Cloths dull at last quotations. Figured Orleans sold to a moderate extent.

SHANGHAI.—Cottons: The market had been quiet but steady. Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., moderate demand at former rates; 7 lbs. had continued to improve; 9 10-12ths lbs. were beginning to attract more attention, though transactions as yet were very limited in this weight. Business generally confined to purchases on the spot, dealers still refusing to buy "for arrival." White Shirtings sold to some extent, principally 64-reed, at very irregular prices. T-Cloths: Good inquiry for nearly all makes; common and Mexican, 7 lbs., most in request at higher rates; stock of the latter almost exhausted. Drills still wanted. A large sale of American PMCD reported at Tls. 3.4.5, but since held for 5c. higher. Jeans quiet at the late advance. Sheetings: Some English changed hands at Tls. 3.3.0 to 3.4.0. Fancy Cottons: Assorted Brocades in moderate demand, other descriptions very dull. Woollens: Figured Orleans of good assortments in good request. Camlets saleable at current low prices. Spanish Stripes slightly lower. Long Ells only in limited inquiry.

HONG KONG.—The quietude noticed in our last report had become more marked, and a still smaller amount of business had been transacted. The principal cause of this was set down to a scarcity of money among the natives, an unusually high rate of interest being enforced at Canton; but the action of importers in continually offering to make sales at lower prices had also much to do with the dulness, as dealers hardly knew when to consider it safe to lay in stocks. Quotations were again

lower all round, and to add to the decline exchange had likewise fallen during the interval.

BATAVIA.—The demand had been very quiet, and this, coupled with the fact that lower priced goods were arriving via the Suez Canal every mail, had made importers more anxious to realise their stocks at current rates, so that it was expected that prices would rule low for some time to come. Cambrics, 45 inch by 12 yards, generally neglected: sales only at very low rates. Best quality 15/16s valued at f.4.20 to f.4.30; medium, f.4.10 to f.4.15; ordinary, f.4 to f.4.05 per piece. No. 24s, f.2.75 to f.3; 30s, f.3.50 to f.3.75 per piece, all short credit. White Shirtings, 40 yards: Demand confined to 36 inch, 64/6 reeds, for which f.8.25 to f.8.50 per piece was paid. Grey Shirtings, 38½ yards: All weights difficult to place: 39 inch 7 lb., f.6.50 to f.6.75; 8½ lb., f.7.50 to f.7.75; 45 inch 8 lb., f.7.75 to f.8 per piece. Grey Twist materially declined; sales of 40s at f.385 to f.390; 30s valued at f.370, 24s f.355, and 20s f.340 credit per bale.

SINGAPORE.—During the fortnight there had not been much alteration in the market for Manchester goods, the demand had been less active for most cotton staples, and business had been limited; quotations generally were unchanged. Grey Shirtings 39 inch 8½ lbs.: Good demand and fair business; stocks much reduced, prices firmer. Grey Maddapollams unchanged, little inquiry. T-Cloths remained very dull. Drills unsaleable, stocks accumulating, prices nominal. White Shirtings: Medium to fine qualities in moderate request at last rates; lower reeds very quiet. Imitation Irish linens inactive, lower rates accepted. Cambrics without improvement, little inquiry and few sales. Figured Shirtings weaker; demand dull. Yarn unaltered, little demand.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—Continued unfavourable advices from America had caused further depression; and although native merchants showed some anxiety to realise, stocks being very heavy, they would not make sufficient reduction in prices to enable would-be purchasers to operate; consequently the business for the fortnight had been limited to the settlement of about 1,800 piculs of good medium and fine grades for the New York market, at somewhat easier rates. Supplies continued to come in fairly, thereby increasing stocks, which were unprecedentedly heavy. The last American Mail steamer took from this port 105,743 lbs. for San Francisco, and 273,461 lbs. for New York. The Min, Abbey Bacon, and Horatio were loading for New York. Quotations.—Common, \$22 to 24 per picul; good common, \$25 to 27; medium, \$29 to 32; good medium, \$34 to 37; fine, \$39 to 42; finest and choice, nominal.

HANKOW.—About twelve chops of Shuntaam leaf, which arrived immediately after the departure of last mail, were eagerly taken at an advance of half a tael per picul. The market was bare of stock, but further arrivals were said to be close at hand. A few parcels of Common Oopack and Local-packed Teas had found buyers at firm rates. Settlements for the fortnight 11,763 chests. Quotations were:—Oopacks, common, Tls. 11.6.0 to 13.8.0. Oonams, common, Tls. 11.6.0 to 13.8.0 per picul.

SHANGHAI.—Black: A smaller business had been transacted, owing in a measure to the intervention of the autumn holidays, and also to less favourable advices from London. Common Teas had been bought at about previous prices; others, rather preferable, at fully former rates. Late advices from Hankow would confirm the opinion previously expressed, that further supplies of Shuntaam Teas would probably come forward, consequent on the large business in Shanghai a month back. Stocks remained nearly the same. Green: An active demand had existed for these sorts, resulting in the settlement of 43,000 half-chests. Common and fair sorts had been sold at a reduction of Tls. 1 to 2 on last quotations, but good medium to fine Teas continued firm, and even a slight advance had been paid on some of the late purchases of fine Teas. Quotations.—Common to fair Moyune and Fychow, Tls. 25 to 36; medium to finest Moyunes and Teenkais, Tls. 38 to 47.

FOOCHOW.—Inactivity continued to characterise the business. The settlements of Congou and Souchong had been 13,642 chests and the arrivals 14,873 chests. In Ooolongs no further transactions had taken place. The arrivals had been 4,759 half-chests. Congou: Prices well maintained by the teamen who showed little anxiety to realise. Settlements chiefly fair to good common at Tls. 12 to 14½. Souchong: A moderate business had resulted from a concession by the teamen of Tls. 1 to 2 in the price of those of better quality. Scented Teas: Business limited to the purchase of 960 boxes at Tls. 17½ to 18. Holders asked higher prices. Flowery Pekoe: Settlements 187 chests at Tls. 28½ to 34.

AMOV.—During the fortnight a few settlements of Congou had been made at about \$1 under last quotation, and holders were showing more disposition to meet the views of buyers. Oolong: Market had been very quiet, and only some 1,500 packages had been taken. Of these the finest, bought principally for the English market, show a further advance of \$1, while the commoner grades had been settled on easier terms, and show a decline of from \$1 to 2. Closing rates were: Common to Fair, \$15 to 22; Good, \$25 to 27; Superior, 28 to 30; Fine, \$31 to 35; and Finest, \$37 to 40.

CANTON.—The business in Scented Teas had been on a fair scale, principally in the common grades, which were offered at comparatively low prices. The settlements reported of the finer descriptions showed an advance of about two taels for both Orange Pekoes and Capers, and for the few parcels remaining on the market holders were trying to obtain still higher prices. Canton-made Green Teas had been in some demand for shipment to the Continent. No further business reported in Country Congous.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—The market had been quiet, and only a few purchases, amounting to about 100 bales, had been made; native holders were still firm. Unsold stock about 2,500 bales. One third of the season had elapsed, and export to date was 978 bales, against 4,578 bales last

year. Silk worms' Eggs: Total arrivals, 1,540,000 cards, of which 1,000,000 to 1,100,000 had been settled; prices lower, say \$2 to 3, for good cards on offer; inferior, \$1 to 1.50. Bivoltinis almost unsaleable at any price.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Skeggs and Co.'s Circular of 8th Nov. is as follows:—We have to report a very small business during the past fortnight, not more than 200 bales having found buyers. Foreigners generally, not liking the tone of the telegrams, prefer waiting for more definite news before operating, while on the other hand Chinese show little disposition to sell unless they obtain full prices. The great bulk of the Silk on offer is very inferior, especially the Red Peacock descriptions, for which Tls. 510, equal to 25s. 9d., is asked. The following are a few of the purchases:—Dragon chop, No. 3, Tls. 580 to 585; Old Lion chop, Tls. 520; Red Peacocks, Tls. 510; Elephant chop, Euke Fong, Tls. 520; Pang-E-Tah Re-reeled Hainin, Nos. 1 and 2, Tls. 590 to 600; Medium, 4 and 5 Tsatlee, Tls. 465 to 510; Skein Taysaams, Tls. 370 to 380; Long Reels, Tls. 390 to 410.

CANTON.—There had been little or no business, purchasers showing no inclination to enter the market after the receipt of the latest telegrams quoting Cantons 17s. 6d. in London. Heavy losses incurred by recent failure of several Indian firms had to a great extent stopped business for the Bombay market. For America there had been more doing in Re-reeled than for some time past, and prices were much firmer. Quotations were nominally the same as those given in last report.

JAVA AND STRAITS PRODUCE.

BATAVIA.—Arrack 4 per cent. overproof: Sales at f.67.50 to f.72.50 per leaguer. Coffee, Java: Improved accounts from Holland had made planters firmer, and for 9,000 piculs Pamanoskan f.31.53 per picul was offered and refused, since then it had been sold at a secret rate. Ordinary valued at f.28 to f.29. Padang: None in the market. Gum Damar remained at last quotation, f.26 per picul. Pepper, Black: In better demand at f.21 to f.22.50 per picul. Pepper, White: None in the market.

SINGAPORE.—During the interval the tendency of prices had been upwards, owing partly to the lower rates of freights ruling; there had not been any material change in the position of the market; a fair demand had existed for most staples, and a moderate business had transpired. Tin in good demand for England, about 1,800 piculs taken for that market at \$30.30 to 30½ per picul. About 970 piculs sold for America at \$30½ to 30¾ per picul; stock, 160 piculs, held at \$30½ to 31 per picul. Gambier: Sales about 700 tons at \$3.02½ to 3.05 per picul; dealers firm at the latter price. Black Pepper in great demand at \$8.05 to 8.70, but supplies from old crop entirely exhausted. Arrivals from the new crop expected about the end of December, but dealers unwilling to contract. White Pepper out of stock, worth \$12 per picul. Coffee: Sales for England 4,200 piculs Bontyne at \$10½ to 11.10 per picul, about 1,500 piculs in stock held for an advance in price. Sago Flour in good demand; 1,700 piculs Sarawak sold at \$2.65 per picul and 600 piculs Siak at \$2.62½ per picul. Tapioca in better enquiry, sales at \$3½ to 3.30.

SHANGHAI SILK SHIPPERS.

1st June to 5th Nov., 1870.

	Bales.		Bales
Adamson, Ball, and Co. ...	688	Meynard and Co. ...	40
Balfour, F. H. ...	410	Milsom and Tod ...	1,015
Barnet and Co. ...	805	Nachtrieb, A., and Co. ...	518
Birley, Worthington, & Co. ...	869	Petrocchino and Co. ...	165
Birt and Co. ...	56	Pila and Co. ...	124
Bland, J. ...	150	Pustau, W., and Co. ...	15
Borntraeger and Co. ...	417	Reid and Co. ...	85
Bourjau, Hubener, and Co. ...	158	Reiss and Co. ...	88
Boyet, Brothers and Co. ...	220	Russell and Co. ...	1,102
Bower, Hanbury and Co. ...	1,467	Remé, Wm., and Co. ...	816
Brand, Monro, and Co. ...	1,801	Sassoon, D., Sons, and Co. ...	150
Bull, Purdon and Co. ...	20	Scheibler, Mattheas, and Co. ...	511
Chapman, King, and Co. ...	70	Seare, Essex, and Co. ...	472
Cumine and Co. ...	88	Shaw Brothers and Co. ...	472
Dent and Co. ...	125	Siemssen and Co. ...	628
Dickinson and Co. ...	5	Skeggs and Co. ...	1,578
Fogg and Co. ...	109	Smith, Archer, and Co. ...	107
Gamwell, F. R. ...	427	Textor and Co. ...	852
Gibb, Livingston, and Co. ...	299	Thorne Brothers and Co. ...	198
Gilman and Co. ...	1,186	Trautmann and Co. ...	68
Glover, Dow, and Co. ...	266	Turner and Co. ...	230
Heard, Augustine, and Co. ...	407	Westall, Brand, and Co. ...	107
Helbling and Co. ...	44	Sundries ...	2,448
Hogg Brothers ...	860		
Jardine, Matheson, and Co. ...	781	Total bales...	22,978
Jarvie, John, and Co. ...	583		

EXCHANGES, &c.

[For dates, see first page.]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5d.
Shanghai " " ...	5s. 9½d.	5s. 10d.	5s. 10½d.
Canton " " ...			
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4½d.
Macao " " ...			
Singapore " " ...	4s. 4½d.	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.
Manila " " ...	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.	4s. 1½d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	302	236 to 227
" Hong Kong	25 to 25½ dis.	—
Bar silver	111.50	7½ prem.
Mexican dollars	75.80	1½ prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 20; Old, 25 per cent. prem.
 Hong Kong Gas Company, 48 dols. per share.
 Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 14 per cent. discount.
 China Traders' Insurance, 1,850 dols. premium.
 Hotel shares, 70 per cent. discount.
 Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 34 dols. premium.
 Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 275 dols. premium.
 Union Insurance Company, 1,850 dols. premium, nominal.
 China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 50 to Tls. 55 premium.
 China Fire Insurance Company, 55 dols. premium.
 Victoria Fire Insurance Company, 25 dols. premium.
 China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, par.
 China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, par.
 Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, par.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Liverpool, Oct. 25, Carnarvonshire Castle; from Havre, 24, Insulaire.

At SHANGHAI.—From London, Sydenham, Salisbury (str.), Thomas Bell, Coldingham, Evelyn, Harrington, Lord of the Isles (str.) (reported by telegram).

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, Nov. 1, Kate Carnie; 9, James Shepherd; 9, Holmsdale; from Liverpool, 1, Elgin (str.); from Southampton, 2, Australia (str.); from Callao, Oct. 31, Peru; Nov. 2, Providencia; 2, Iola.

At SINGAPORE.—From London, Nov. 15, Belle of Southesk; from Glasgow, 15, Wemyss Castle, Danube (str.); from Bordeaux, 20, Madura.

At BATAVIA.—From London, Nov. 1, Hibernia (str.); from Liverpool, Oct. 29, Chateaubriand; 7, St. Louis; 13, Jan Pieterz Koon; from Newcastle, 8, Vier Gerbroeders; from North Shields, 12, Gr. V. L. Sturum.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For New York, Nov. 2, Morro Castle, Anglo-Saxon; for London, Queen of the Age (reported by telegram).

From FOOCHOW.—For London, Nov. 1, Taitaing, Guinevere.

From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For New York, Oct. 30, John Milton.

From MANILA.—For London, Nov. 1, Tonbridge; for Cork, Oct. 26, Joseph Spratt; Nov. 7, Lord Macaulay; for Cadiz, Oct. 31, Maria Fidelis; for New York, Oct. 28, Rattler, Ringleader.

From SINGAPORE.—For London, Nov. 14, Valkyrien; for Liverpool, 15, Petchelce; 16, Sooloo.

From BATAVIA.—For Holland, Nov. 4, H. M. W.; 5, A. M. E.; 9, Hamstede, Ternate; 10, Pride of England, Corsika, Hollands Trouw, Dordrecht II.; 13, Becherlass Ambardass.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Min, Abby Bacon.

At HONG.—For New York, Latona.

At NAGASAKI.—For London, Alida, N. German vessel, partly loaded.

At SHANGHAI.—For London, Dundonald, Hindostan, Tyburnia, Erl King (str.), Queen of the Age, Jason; for New York, Mary Whitridge, Montana, Yokohama, Annie Gray, Argonaut.

At FOOCHOW.—For London, White Adler, Borealis, Aurora Australis; for New York, Caliph, Samuel Russell, Espeigle.

At AMOY.—For New York, Amadine.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Fairleader, Corea, John Lidgett; for New York, Osceola, Game Cock, John Worcester.

At MANILA.—For London, Walton; for Liverpool, Gateshead, Glencairn; for Cork, Noranside; for Falmouth, Racer; for Cadiz, Concita; for New York, Glenlyon, Monckchester, Elizabeth Oliver, M. of Londonderry; for Boston, White Swallow, Mindora.

At SAIGON.—For France, Emile Marie, Maria Gabrielle, Mary Falconer.

At BATAVIA.—For Channel, St. Helen's; for Greenock, County of Nairn; for New York, Astrea; for Boston, Susannah Johanna, Borneo, Bengal, Louise, Aurlic; for Amsterdam, Glenco, Granite City, Arabia, Sirius, Neutralinnia, Vice-Admiral May, Nyassa, Albion; for Rotterdam, Somerset, Kortenaar, Samarang, Ja-on, William Poolman, Jamsetjee, Mina, Laurens Koster, Jedo, Ridderkerk, Mary and Hillegonda, Albert Victor, Sophia, Kon der Nedel, Allegonda Jacoba, Noah III.

At SINGAPORE.—For London, Palestine; for New York, White Swallow, Agincourt; for Bordeaux, Malacca; for Marseilles, Isaura.

At PENANG.—For London, La Plata.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—There is no vessel loading for London; to New York the rate is £2 per ton of 40 feet, per steamer \$45.

At SHANGHAI.—To London, per sailing vessel, £1 10s. to £2; per steamer £3.

At FOOCHOW.—To London, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; to New York, £3 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—To London, £2; to New York, £2 per ton.

At MANILA.—The only charter to report is the Glencairn, 594 tons, Cebu to Liverpool, at £2 10s. Sugar, and £3 5s. Hemp.

At SINGAPORE.—The Palestine is piling up slowly for London; the Hibernia, steam ship, is loading for London, at £1 10s. for dead weight and £2 to £3 for light freight. The Empress of India has taken the

Liverpool berth, at £1 15s. to £2 5s., with five shillings additional for Glasgow; the steam ship Delaware, for London via Bombay, is taking dead weight at £1 15s., and light freight at £2 5s. per ton.

At BATAVIA.—For Channel for orders, £3 12s. 6d.; to Holland, sugar, f.80—coffee, f.75.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
Oct. 31	Glace Peile	Japan	New York
"	Sidlaw	Singapore	Liverpool
"	Janet Ferguson	"	Boston
"	Flying Spear	Foochow	London
Nov. 2	Emile	Saigon	Nantes
"	Alice Graham	Foochow	London
" 3	Tycoon	Singapore	"
" 4	St. Louis	Liverpool	Order
"	Coringa	Singapore	London
"	Black Prince	Japan	New York
"	City of Aberdeen	Shanghai	London
" 7	Araby Maid	"	"
"	Cloras Western	"	"
"	Galibe	Foochow	Melbourne
" 8	Laju	Hong Kong	New York
" 9	Fray Bentos	Macao	Callao
"	Union	Shanghai	New York
"	Maria Pia	Macao	Callao
"	W. G. Russell	Manila	New York
"	Ornate	Shanghai	London
"	Lady Elizabeth	"	New York
"	S. J. Family	Manila	London
"	Juarpore	Shanghai	"
"	Viajante	Bangkok	Lisbon
"	Clara	Shanghai	London
"	Mariane	Manila	Boston
"	Nesutan	Whampoa	New York
" 11	Tafferette	Hong Kong	London
" 12	Game Cock	Whampoa	New York

REPORTS AND CASUALTIES.

HONG KONG.

The Lord of the Isles left Plymouth on the 3rd September, and arrived at Port Said, on the 18th September, on the 19th proceeded through the Suez Canal and having gone about twenty miles the vessel grounded, and after discharging about 200 tons of cargo, in the attempt to back, heave, and tow her off, an eight-inch hawser broke, and unfortunately fouled the propeller of the vessel, which it was found impossible to remove, and the vessel's progress, through this unforeseen accident, has been retarded at least two miles per hour; on the 29th of October, owing to the broken hawser having worked itself so tightly round the propeller, the coupling of the shaft gave way, which caused further delay in effecting repairs. The total time under steam from Plymouth to Hong Kong is forty-six days, but there was one day expended at Port Said, one day at Aden, five in the canal, five in Penang, four in Singapore, and two through the accident to the shaft in the typhoon; in all sixty-five days. Through this unfortunate accident, the Lord of the Isles will have to proceed to dock here, to have the hawser removed from the propeller; she will then proceed on her destination to Shanghai.

SINGAPORE.

The British barque Menam, Captain Henry, from Newcastle, June 25, arrived at Bangkok on Nov. 10, and reported that in lat. 38° 29' S., long. 75° 45' E., she took off the crew of the Spanish bark Conquistador, from Denia for Manila, which vessel was abandoned at sea with her cargo on fire. The crew were landed at Anjer on Oct. 12th.

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVAL NOT IN THE TABLES.—Dec. 8, at New York, from Foochow, Kelso; Dec. 23, at Plymouth, from Java, for Amsterdam, Gezina; 24, at London, from Manila, Bryn Ivor; 23, at Plymouth, from Batavia, for Rotterdam, Nederland.

DEPARTURES.—From Amsterdam, for Java, Electra; Dec. 21, from Glasgow, for Singapore and Penang, Ulva; from Liverpool, for Colombo, &c., via Suez Canal, Cordova (s.s.); 23, from London, for Batavia and Sourabaya, Art Union; for Hong Kong, Cornuvia; for Penang and Singapore via Suez Canal, Leith (s.s.); from Liverpool, for Shields and Hong Kong, Queen's Own; 18, from Shields, for Hong Kong, Mic Mae; 22, from Cardiff, for Manila, Aggie M.; 20, from Hamburg, for Bangkok, Feiga; 24, from London, for Colombo, Boyne; from Amsterdam, for Batavia, Henrietta; 23, from Plymouth, for China and Amoor River, Isamround (Russian war ship); from Cardiff, for Shanghai, Sir W. Wallace; 24, from Shields, for Galle, Aboyne; from Liverpool, for Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok via Suez Canal, Said (s.s.).

LAID ON.—At London, for Colombo, &c., Cresswell; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong, via Cardiff, Emily McNear.

SPOKEN. Mountain Ash, Manila to New York, Nov. 3, 28 N., 68 W.; John Foug, Hamburg to Singapore, Dec. 17, 40 miles east of Yarmouth; Serica, Dec. 11, 24 N., 18 W., 12 days from Shoreham; Sparkler, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 14, 5 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.—The Corona (ship), which sailed from London, Dec. 10, for Cardiff and Shanghai, was in collision, 18, off Beachy Head, with the brigantine Fearless.

THE "ONEIDA."—The Philadelphia Ledger says, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last session of Congress, the respective families of the officers and of the members of the crew of the United States corvette Oneida have been paid a full year's pay and allowances, in addition to the amount due at the time of the disaster. The only persons who have not received the compensation provided by Congress are a few families residing in Europe, and the representatives of six Japanese servants, who sank with the Oneida after her collision with the steamer Bombay.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL.
CHINA.

(RECEIVED BY GRANT'S LINE, VIA KIACHTA, DEC. 21.)
SHANGHAI, NOV. 30.—Silk: Firmer, holders ask higher prices; settlements very small; Tsatlee, No. 3, 30s. 6d.; Red Peacock, 26s. 3d.; No. 4, 24s.; export from Shanghai since commencement of season, 25,500 bales. Tea: Market very quiet; settlements very small; export of Black from Shanghai, 55,300,000 lbs.; in excess of last season 1,800,000 lbs.; of Green, in decrease of last season, 3,000,000 lbs. Freights: Ships, 45s.; steamers, 50s. Shirts: Eagle Chop, 8½ lbs. Tls. 2.24, very quiet. Cotton: Shanghai, Tls. 12.5. Exchange on London: Bank bills, six m.s., 5s. 10d. London Telegrams to Nov. 8 received Nov. 26.

JAVA.

(RECEIVED VIA GALLE, DEC. 19.)

BATAVIA, DEC. 1.—Sugar: 125 (?) piculs sold at f.14.65. Arrivals: Padang Packet, Aeolus.

BATAVIA, DEC. 6.—The Government sold in public auction 6,000 piculs Tin at f.73.82.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JARVIS.—On the 24th Dec., at 9, Lynedoch-crescent, Glasgow, the wife of John Jarvis, Esq., of a son.
LAMB.—On the 10th Nov., at Canton, the wife of Mr. J. M. Land, of a daughter.
MARTIN.—On the 20th Dec., at Middleham, Yorkshire, the wife of A. M. Martin, of Singapore, of a son.
PIDGEON.—On the 8th Nov., at Hong Kong, the wife of Mr. J. Pidgeon, of a son.
ROWELL.—On the 9th Nov., at View-place, Singapore, the wife of T. Irvine Rowell, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
RUSHTON.—On the 14th Nov., at 10, Seymour-terrace, Hong Kong, the wife of Deputy Commissary Rushton, of a son.
SCARTH.—On the 19th Dec., at Cranborne, Windsor, the wife of the Rev. John Scarth, of a son.
SOAMES.—On the 20th Dec., at Ramshill, Petersfield, Hants, the wife of Joseph Soames, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIJE.—ANGELBECK.—On the 12th Nov., at Rhio, Arnold Herman van der does de Bijde, Esq., to Miss Josephine Maria Charlotte van Angelbeck.
DESPARD.—FRENCH.—On the 20th Dec., at Holy Trinity, Kilburn, by the Rev. Geo. Despard, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, Maximilian Carden Despard, son of the late Capt. George Despard, J.P., county Meath, Ireland, and formerly of H.M.'s 53rd Regiment, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. J. T. W. French, Royal Navy, J.P. and D.L., of Kippie Vale, Kent.
FITMAN.—CLYMA.—On the 7th Nov., at H.B.M. Consulate, Shanghai, before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., and subsequently, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Canon Butler, George L. Pitman, commander S.S. *Quang Tung*, to Margareta Carne, daughter of Samuel Clyma, commander clipper ship *Queen of the Age*.
TURNER.—POLSON.—On the 10th Nov., at Christ Church, Canton, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gray, M.A., Alfred Lawrence Turner, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Mary Hodgeon, eldest daughter of Captain George A. Polson, of Tottenham, London. No cards.

DEATHS.

AROSNIUS.—On the 3rd Nov., at Shanghai, Gustav Arosenius, of Norrköping, Sweden.
BAYLEY.—On the 21st Dec., at Cliftonville, Brighton, Katherine, the beloved wife of Henry Bayley, Esq., Managing Director P. and O. Co., aged 39.
DAWSON.—On the 20th Dec., at Margate, Alexander Dawson, Esq., for upwards of forty-five years in the employ of Messrs. Crawford, Colvin, and Co., 71, Old Broad-street.
EDWARDS.—On the 17th Oct., at Swatow, on board H.B.M.'s gunboat *Chento*, of which he was Commander, Thomas, eldest son of the late Thomas Hays Edwards, Esq., and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Mears, late rector of All Saints, Southampton, aged 33.
GREEN.—On the 8th Nov., at Whampoa, after a lingering illness, Norman Stuart, youngest son of Thomas Green, superintending engineer, P. and O. Co.'s service, aged 2.
HENDERSON.—On the 28th Oct., at Hongque, Mr. James Alexander Henderson, aged 35.
MURRAY.—On the 22nd Oct., at Singapore, Alice Marion Eliza, eldest child of George C. Murray, Esq., Deputy Commissary, aged nine years and ten months.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 21.

The old year will not bring us a new Ministry, and the greatest doubt still prevails upon the question which party will take the reins of government in hand. Rumours say that Mr. Thorbecke will be asked to form a Cabinet; but the Conservative papers are still pleading for a Ministry under Heemskerk. What will be the ultimate result of this prolonged crisis I do not know; but it is quite certain that it has a very bad influence upon the affairs of the State. The Second Chamber has debated, in the meanwhile, some important questions. The Minister of Justice—interpellated by Mr. de Casembroot about rumours spread by the papers respecting French prisoners who have escaped from Germany, and who should have been surrendered to Germany, to be duly shot by the Prussian authorities, Mr. Lilaar—declared that these rumours were partially true, but very exaggerated. It was true that French prisoners had escaped to Holland; but he could state, after a careful inquiry had been instituted, that there had never been any question of the prisoners being delivered to Prussia, still less of their being shot. Mr. Sympsteyn asked Mr. Broex, as Minister *ad interim* of the Colonies, some particulars about the *on dit* which is making the round of the English papers, stating that negotiations were going on between Holland and England about the cession of Guinea. The Minister confirmed the news, but, of course, stated that the treaty in reference thereto would be submitted for the approval of the Chamber. Last, but not least, Mr. Kerstens asked the Government if there was any intention to intervene in the affairs of the Pope—viz., to endeavour by diplomatic means to restore Pius IX. to his temporal power, according to the address forwarded by the thousands of Catholics to the Government. Mr. van

Mulken, as Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, declared positively that the Government had no intention to act in the manner referred to. A very long debate ensued, which, however, terminated in the Chamber approving, by 39 against 35 votes, the *non possumus* declaration of the Government. I need not add that this very large minority resulted partially from the very confused political situation. It would have been most laughable if the House had resolved that Holland should send a diplomatic note to Italy to force the "Ré Galantuomo" to evacuate Rome, and to restore Pius to his temporal power; and, if Italy had refused, of course our Government, according to the wishes of our good Catholics, ought to send a declaration of war to Florence!

The Luxemburg question seems less critical. Let me first state that the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* and the *Luxemburger Zeitung* have denied, on good authority, the Belgian statement that the German Government had come, so long as a month ago, to an understanding with the Grand Duke for the transfer of the Duchy; but I have reason to believe that the King will finally make no objection to abdicate. In Holland the general wish is that he may do so, and that the Duchy will be transferred to one of those minor German Princes who at present does not possess a sovereignty of his own. If, for instance, the ex-Duke of Nassau or his son, who are nearly related to our King, were to ascend the Luxemburg throne, and join the federal empire, the Luxemburgers could remain as they are, keep their local Government, and yet return to that relation to Germany in which they, until recently, stood. I named these Nassau Princes, but some papers give the Prince of Wied as the future candidate. His Highness arrived some days ago from Versailles at the Hague; he assisted at the obsequies of Princess Frederik, which will take place to-day. Contrary to this opinion is the tenour of the telegram which was forwarded by our King to Prince Henry in Luxemburg, by which the Grand Duke declared that he would defend the Treaty of 1867, and the honour and independence of the Grand Duchy. "I approve," he said, "all the acts of the Prince and the Grand Ducal Government." This telegram was read in the Luxemburg Chamber, and, of course, was much applauded, because the Luxemburgers are greatly in favour of preserving their autonomy. But, as I stated before, the general wish in Holland is that the King will transfer his rights to the Duchy, so that Holland will have henceforth nothing to do with the German Empire. It has made some sensation that Earl von Bylands arrived some days ago at the Hague. I am, however, able to assert that our ambassador at the Prussian Court has only left Berlin on private family affairs.

I hear that large sums of money are being contributed to the Multatuli Fund. The heirs of Mr. Jacob van Lennep presented to it their share of the produce of the copyright of "Max Havelaar."

According to the *Gazette van Gent*, the sculptor, Mr. de Plym, from Antwerp, has been charged with the construction of the statue of Jan Pieterszoon Koen, which will be erected at Batavia.

I regret that in several towns an epidemic of small-pox prevails.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The approaching Christmas holidays and turn of the year cause the reservedness of buyers to increase, so that purchases are now mainly confined to actual requirements, and the business done in our produce market since my last has consequently been on a limited scale. Our leading articles continue, however, upon the whole, to exhibit a firm appearance, and prices are well supported.

COFFEE exhibits a healthy appearance, without much actual business doing, owing to the approaching close of the year, and also to the impediments to the export to Germany. Sales have been closed by public auction of 1,205 bags Java and Java Triage, ex Philips van Marnix, at various prices, according to quality, and by private treaty of 597 bags Java, ex the same vessel.

SUGAR.—The market remains firm. Some shipments of Java were sold *afloat* at a partial advance, whilst spot parcels continue to be saleable at the value of the late November sale.

TEA is firm, and prices are fully maintained; but the business doing is on a limited scale.

JAVA TOBACCO.—A fair business has been doing in second hands, but no particulars have transpired. Some parcels lately offered by private tender, but which were not quitted, have been sold now by private treaty.

SPICES.—Without any alteration to report. Sales have been closed of 23 casks Nutmegs and 7 cases Mace on secret terms, whilst 18 casks Nutmegs and 5 cases Mace, of late importation on private account at Amsterdam, per Pop Smit, changed hands at full prices; also 100 bags Penang Pepper, at 31c.

RICE.—Quiet, without change in prices.

ARRACK continues in good demand. Sales have been closed at Amsterdam of 70 casks, ex Helena and Henriette; and of 25 casks Indramayoe, ex Louise, at secret prices.

DRUGS.—The trade rules upon the whole very quiet. A shipment of 3,755 tubs Japan Camphor has come to hand at Amsterdam, and another one of 4,678 tubs has arrived here, both for account of the Dutch Trading Company. The business doing in this article is unimportant, and prices are hardly better than nominal. Some parcels Long Pepper have changed hands at advanced rates, the current market value being now 22c. to 22½c. Cassia Vera is in but little demand at the present currency; 298 packages ex St. Jan, and about 100 packages ex Agra, were disposed of. Gutta-percha looks dull; 4,500 kilograms Sumatra put up for tender remain un-sold, for want of acceptable offers. A partial demand has manifested itself for India-rubber, and Batavia of fine quality would be saleable at present at f.125 to f.130. Gum Damar has been little dealt in of late, but the article is now attracting rather more attention, and 30c. has been paid *afloat*.

INDIGO.—A want of activity has lately characterised the trade, mainly attributable to the advanced season of the year. Only a few small lots of Java have changed hands at former rates. Several parcels, recently arrived per Philips van Marnix, have been placed on the market, which affords now a better choice.

HIDES.—The market is firm, but inactive.

METALS.— Banca Tin has been selling at f.75½, f.75, f.74½, f.75; f.75½ and f.75½ for public sales prompt, and at f.74, f.74½, f.74½ and f.75

for delivery ex the next spring sale. Billiton afloat has changed hands at f.74, and is now held for f.75.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 16, at Texel, from Batavia, Singapore; at Flushing, from Akyab, Talavera.

PASSENGERS INWARD.—From Java, per Honigby: Mr. Harting and family.

FREIGHTS.—The Trading Company has chartered two vessels to convey produce from India to Amsterdam—viz., the *Australle*, 355 lasts, f.73.49c., and to Rotterdam; and the *Johanna* and *Margaretha*, 598 lasts, f.73.87c.

LITERATURE

The November number of the *Phoenix* opens with "A Month in Mongolia," a well-written paper very acceptable at the present time. Mr. Hyde Clark contributes a brief sketch of the "Tibetan Affinities of the Paleogeugian Language;" and Mr. C. Carroll continues his diverting translation of the "Cure for Jealousy." Mr. B. H. Hodgson's papers on the Buddhists are always valuable, and the list of "Recent Changes in Japan" will interest more persons than are likely to be affected by them. We regret to observe that the present number contains evidence of carelessness in getting up, which the editor will do well to bring to the notice of the printer.

Conjurers in Java.—De Beauvoir's Travels.

The conjurer-priest called some children about ten or twelve years old, who crawled up to his feet; he took a box of steel needles, about twenty inches long, and thrust one into each child's face. The needle penetrated the flesh in the middle of one cheek, and came out in the middle of the other; then he opened their mouths, to show that it crossed them like a bit, between the tongue and the palate. Thus spitted through they came in a row to show themselves to us. The operator then drew out the steel with a sharp pull, licked over the hole with his tongue, and the children looked perfectly happy—showed no trace of this piercing. But I can tell you that the sight curdled my blood. The last act of this burlesque of fanatics was acted by "tjagogs," or Chinese singers, with their faces thickly painted with yellow, and it all finished like Punch or a fight. Naked wrestlers beat one another about with sticks or clubs, to the great delight of the enchanted populace, who rallied the vanquished. The combatants gave such terrible blows, owing to their great muscular strength, and so excited themselves with wild shrieks that the police were sometimes obliged to interfere to prevent their being killed. All this time an intoxicated orchestra beat bamboo drums with all their strength, and the enthusiastic crowd wandered about beneath the feathery branches of the lighted-up bananas and tulip trees; Bengal fires illuminated the luxuriant clusters of the avenues at intervals.

Java.—Extracts from De Beauvoir's Voyage Round the World.

Imagine what a new source of wealth will be opened to this country when over 2,000,000 porters (for all the Javanese are liable to forced labour) and more than 500,000 beasts of burden and draught horses, who painfully carry some 4,000,000 tons of merchandise, will be replaced by steam engines and carriages. Then the porters will be converted into labourers, the beasts of burden will be used for field work, and by a most desirable change of labour the immense spaces, hitherto uncultivated, will be explored, the virgin forests cut down for building ships, and the crowded inhabitants can emerge, and Java, instead of being behindhand, will become as flourishing and advanced as North America.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON ON MARRIAGE.

Christmas is, *par excellence*, the season of liberality; the time when generous Englishmen vie with one another in giving, according to their abundance, of those good things of this life which their less fortunate neighbours stand most in need of. Banks, which are well known to be among the most liberal institutions of the age, are ordinarily most distinguished at this season for their bounty to their clerks. Directors feel that the enormous profits which they divide among their shareholders depend on the integrity of their subordinates, and they would be ashamed to reflect that those patient toilers of the desk should want any reasonable comfort, or be deprived of any reasonable privilege. They know, too, that the gentlemen whom they employ are persons of more than ordinary prudence and foresight, and they therefore feel sure that whatever they bestow on them at Christmas will be certain to be made good use of. Under these circumstances some of the London banks have this year given their clerks advanced salaries, and others have presented them with a *doucour* calculated on a *pro rata* per centage on profits. The directors of the Union Bank of London, however, determined to exceed all their competitors in liberality, have embraced the opportunity of bestowing upon their clerical staff the cheap gift, with which they seem to be redundantly supplied, of—good advice; advice which, however, they do not seek to render more palatable by any disguise of the threat by which it is accompanied. In a word, the directors of the Union Bank have just published a "resolution" that their clerks shall not be permitted to marry until they are in receipt of a salary of £150 a year, and they warn them that any clerk who, after this notice, shall contract marriage on any smaller salary, "shall be considered to have resigned his appointment, which will cease accordingly."

The reasons which have influenced the directors in coming to this decision are thus stated in a published extract from their minutes:—

"The directors have been frequently impressed with the distress and difficulties resulting from the early and improvident marriages

of some of the junior clerks, who, without any other resources than their commencing salaries, soon find their incomes inadequate to meet the increased expenses entailed by marriage, and often by sickness in addition, and in recent cases junior clerks have died, leaving their widows and children without any provision or means of livelihood.

"Salaries in this bank are increased at intervals according to merit, and the exercise of ordinary prudence and foresight for a few years would in most cases enable even the junior clerks to contract marriage with incomes which, if administered with due economy, would better enable them to avoid debt and distress, and enable them to come to the discharge of their duties without the anxiety and pressure of domestic difficulties."

The matrimonial minimum of stipend is unquestionably a modest one; and the abstract prudence of the new rule may, perhaps, save some young couples from the miseries of a life of "genteel poverty," and even reconcile some affianced pairs to the hardships of a "long engagement." But the new "resolution" suggests some unexpected and anxious considerations. How many of the clerks in the Union Bank, and other London establishments of the same kind, have reached the age when sensible men prepare to take the most important action of their lives, without being remunerated for their services with the bare pittance required to maintain a wife according to the new directorial estimate? Why should bank clerks, of all people in the world, be the class selected for the trial of an experiment which no merchant or manufacturer in the country would venture to attempt with his assistants? If bank directors are to be invested with more arbitrary powers than other employers, is there any limit to the despotic authority they may claim to exercise over the private lives of their business dependents? If they are allowed to prohibit marriage under £150 a year, is there anything to prevent them from insisting on all their unmarried clerks entering into the holy state as soon as their salaries are raised to the prescribed minimum? How will the new regulation apply to widowers with young families? and what are the views of bank directors generally on the collateral questions of compulsory vaccination and marriage with a deceased wife's sister? None of these inquiries seem to us more far-fetched than the one suggested by the resolution by which the directors of the Union Bank have initiated their anti-matrimonial crusade. If their example should be followed by other banks, it is highly important that the sentiments of directors generally on all social subjects should be embodied in a code, and published as a banking "handy-book," to be referred to as a standing authority, like *Fenn on the Funds* and the *Investors' Manual*. There should be a congress of directors—none of them men of less than £10,000 a year—to settle the basis of the salaries on which all their employees might be permitted to marry—for there certainly can be no reason why the new system should be limited to one class, and that probably the most prudent and economical of all. But it does not seem likely that, after the public attention that has been drawn to the recent resolution of the directors of the Union Bank, and the comments of the press, many other establishments will be found to lend themselves to a regulation which is alike arbitrary and humiliating to their most trusted servants. It is true that one correspondent, who represents himself to be a clerk, has written to *The Times* expressing his gratitude to the directors for the restriction they have imposed on his class; but the general feeling is that, so long as bank clerks discharge their duties efficiently, and so long as they are expected to give the present guarantees for their fidelity, any interference with the economy of their private lives is a gratuitous and unwarrantable attack on their independence, and, as such, can only have the effect of deterring men of spirit from entering such a service.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES ABROAD.

During the last fiscal year the total amount of fees collected and accounted for by the one hundred and eighty-two United States Consulates was \$534,670. The year's salaries paid amounted to \$451,030, and the loss by exchange was \$9,934, leaving an excess of fees over salaries and loss in exchange of \$73,706. The most profitable Consulate, prior to the Franco-Prussian war, was Paris, the fees received there during the last fiscal year having amounted to \$53,169, while the salaries were but \$7,619. The year's fees at Liverpool were \$35,887, and the salaries \$11,510. At Manchester the fees were \$28,535, and the salaries \$3,682. At London the fees were \$19,573, and the salaries \$3,750. At Havana the fees were \$18,805, and the salaries \$7,708. At Sheffield the fees were \$18,684, and the salaries \$8,674. At Moscow the fees were only \$9, and the salaries \$2,288. At Brindisi the fees were \$250, and the salaries \$2,064. At Tripoli and Tunis there was not a dollar of fees collected, but the Consuls at each place receive \$3,000 salary. The Department of State has also to engage and pay interpreters and guards for the Consulates in Turkey, China, Japan, and Siam, besides keeping up prisons there for American criminals at an annual expense of about \$7,000, and Consular Courts, which cost nearly \$10,000 more. These small consulates, which cost so much more than they come to, ought clearly to be abolished.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. *The Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Eppe has attained by his homeopathic preparation of Cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets labelled—JAMES EPPE & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London.

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JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1870.

EXPIATION FOR THE TIENSIN MASSACRE.

WE understand that CHUNG HOW, who is accompanied by Mr. H. O. BROWN, of the Chinese Customs Service, and formerly on Col. GORDON'S Staff (a British subject), Messieurs. IMBERT and NOVION, also of the Customs Service, and Mons. DEVERIA, Interpreter to the French Legation at Peking (all French subjects), will, in the first place, arrive in London, of course unofficially, with a view of obtaining information as to the course to be pursued in carrying out the object of the mission. In the present distracted state of the Government of France it does not seem probable that any sort of negotiation will be possible. Still we are glad that CHUNG HOW has the opportunity of landing on our shores, and we feel sure that he will return to China a wiser and better man. Before this dreadful Tientsin Massacre he was known for his good offices towards foreigners. The last mail has brought us something like detailed accounts of the proceedings taken by the Chinese Government, four months after the occurrence of the massacre, to make a show of punishing its perpetrators. These accounts have by no means made it clear that the persons most implicated in the outrage have been brought to justice, or even involved in the act of punishment at all. A correspondent of our own informs us that, for even the mockery of justice which has been meted out, the French Minister is mainly indebted to the support of his colleagues, his own representations having been received with supreme contempt as soon as the telegraph announced the French reverses at home. It is hoped, however, that, whatever may be the arrangement made by Count ROCHECHOUART, it will not preclude the eventual action of the French Government in placing its relations with the Chinese on a more solid basis than hitherto. It will be remembered that when the proposed execution of the alleged criminals in the Tientsin affair was announced by telegraph we expressed our fears that justice might be frustrated again by a repetition of the sacrifices of Hwang-chu-kee, some twenty years ago, when a number of persons perfectly innocent of the crimes attributed to them were ostentatiously executed, merely as an expedient to pacify the indignation of England, and without any real intention of checking or over-awing the hatred of the foreigners which the mandarins have laboured so unrelentingly to implant among the lower classes of the natives.

The correspondent of *The Times*, we are sorry to say, fully bears out these anticipations. He says that the execution of the fifteen alleged criminals was ordered for 5.30 A.M.—nearly an hour before sunrise—and the victims loudly declaimed against the officials for having sold them to the foreigners, after having encouraged the outbreak. Moreover, “instead of the ordinary dress of their class, they were “clothed in silks and mandarin-shaped hats, and were “treated altogether as heroes rather than assassins. The “officials, it is said, have cast the whole odium of the affair “on foreigners, to appease whom the sacrifice of some lives “was necessary, and gave Tls. 500 to each prisoner for the “benefit of his family. It is easy in China to buy a life. There “are plenty of men in any large city who would willingly “sell themselves for less than Tls. 500—to say nothing of the “feasting and laudation which have, in the present case, been “added.” We prefer on this occasion to take the report of a perfectly disinterested contemporary rather than to publish the accounts of correspondents of our own, whom journals like the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Saturday Review* would be certain to stigmatise as prejudiced and unreliable, according to their wont. The whole subject of our relations

with China requires a thorough investigation and straightening out, and we hope that our Foreign-office authorities will not neglect the opportunity afforded by the visit of CHUNG HOW to take the preliminary steps.

THE PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

In our issue of the 28th ult. we noticed the letter of Mr. W. H. READ, the Netherlands Consul, exposing the extortion and ill-treatment to which pilgrims to Mecca are subjected in Singapore. The *New Batavia Handelsblad* has recently published a special account of them. The pilgrims are represented to be simple country people who undertake the journey on purely religious grounds. The vessels which take them to Jeddah are so over-crowded that death frequently results from the effects of it. On their arrival at Jeddah the pilgrims are handed over to their respective Sechs, who are men appointed by the High Priest at Mecca to convoy the pilgrims from Jeddah to that place, and to lodge and look after them while there. The Sech who is deputed to attend on the pilgrims from Netherlands India is a Chinaman from Batavia, who has been converted to Mahomedanism. This man plunders the pilgrims as much as possible while at Mecca, and further charges each a fee of sixteen Spanish dollars on their becoming Hajis. No captain will take a single Haji on board until he has paid on his behalf to the Sech \$3½, for the Sech himself, half a dollar for the high priest at Mecca, the same sum for the consular *visa* of the pilgrim's pass, and also the advances made to the pilgrim during his stay in Mecca. Above and beyond these sums he pays to the Sech a premium, and the captain who pays the highest premium gets the cargo. Before sailing an account is handed over by the Sech to the captain of the advances paid on behalf of each pilgrim. With these vouchers the captain sails with his passengers to the Straits Settlements, where he sells them in lots to the Chinese planters in the interior, under cover of a voluntary agreement between the Haji and the planters, by the terms of which the latter pay to the captain the debts of the former as well as the charges for freight, and the Hajis agree to work for the planters on a stipulated rate of wages until the money advanced be paid off. It has been calculated that half the pilgrims who sail for Mecca never return, and the Government is loudly appealed to to put a stop to this infamous traffic.

THE Italian Adriatic Oriental Company has addressed a protest to the Government, against the arrangement established with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for traffic between Brindisi and Alexandria. The protest states that the advantages which have been granted to the English company are not in harmony with previous agreements between the Government of the Italian company, and would prejudice the interests of the latter.

THE retirement of Mr. BRIGHT from the Cabinet will not be likely to excite the regret of our readers however much they may sympathise with the cause of it. No politician has ever more thoroughly misunderstood our relations with China, or more strenuously opposed the best interests of our countrymen in the Far East. We understand that Mr. OTWAY has resigned, and will be succeeded by Lord ENFIELD, M.P. for Middlesex, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

WE have much pleasure in drawing attention to the letter of a correspondent at Ceylon, printed in another column, which gives a very practical and encouraging view of the prospects of coffee-planters throughout the island, and entirely confirms the views we advanced in these columns last year concerning the eligibility of investing in plantations in Ceylon.

WE are glad to perceive by the extract from the PRESIDENT'S Address, published in our last, that the Government of the United States takes so just a view of the recent transactions in China, and that the SECRETARY of STATE has instructed the American Minister at Peking to co-operate with the European Powers to repress piracy.

WE understand that Sir HARRY ORD has obtained leave, and may be expected home early in the spring, and that Colonel ANSON will succeed him as Acting Governor. Judge MAXWELL is also expected home, and we understand retires on his pension. Mr. BIRCH, the Colonial Secretary, returns to Singapore in February.

THE "ELLENBOROUGH" AND HER COST.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

*Sir,—I am glad to see by your shipping lists that the British ship *Ellenborough*, Captain Robb, has at last arrived in England, and that the military and other invalids (about 170) who left Hong Kong in her on the 22nd of May last, and were towed well into the China Sea by one of H.M.'s steam transports, will have the satisfaction of eating their Christmas dinner with friends at home. I have to congratulate the public, too, on the completion of a voyage so expensive in its maintenance, the sum paid by or for each officer in the cabin being, as I am advised, £50, and ten shillings a day mess money—so making for the seven months an aggregate of £150 a-head—say a fifth more than the P. and O. S. N. Company would have brought them overland for in under a fourth of the time occupied, the three-fourths so saved being also a saving of so much full pay for time wasted—the total of all being large, very, and all to come out of the public pocket.

But some of your readers will say—how were those in whom was vested the duty of engaging passages for these invalids to know that the *Ellenborough* would be so long over the work? Well, the answer to this is simple enough. When a ship had taken something like half a year to convey soldiers from England to Hong Kong, and at one period of that time had to be sought by a war steamer and relieved with provisions among the intricate passages of the Malayan archipelago, we might safely infer that in the face of the South-west Monsoon in the China Sea she was hardly likely to do the run with much greater celerity than the *Ellenborough* has; indeed, the character of ships for speed under canvas only is now so well appreciated that when the *Taiiping* left Macao, on the 10th of June (or nearly three weeks after the *Ellenborough* left Hong Kong), those who backed her were not far out in saying that she would be in England some eleven weeks before her less speedy competitor (as was the case), my opinion on this head being strengthened by the fact that another ship (not a clipper), which left Hong Kong a week after the *Ellenborough*, was at the mouth of the Channel about the same time that the *Ellenborough* was leaving the Cape of Good Hope in October.

Leaving China after the summer was well on, two months in the sweltering heat of the China Sea and Straits, winter off the Cape, another summer in the Atlantic tropics, and then into the depth of an English winter—could such a course as this be deemed calculated to benefit the men for whom the public pay the passage money? Do the Hong Kong military doctors advise such things?

In view of the circumstances here detailed, therefore, I would beg to suggest through your columns to some industrious working politician (a Joe Hume kind of fellow) the propriety of ascertaining the reasons for an engagement of such a ship as the *Ellenborough* to convey invalids to England over such a wide expanse of ocean; and in anticipation of action being taken on the matter, I would mention one or two things of which I am cognisant—1. That long prior to the arrival of the *Ellenborough* the naval storekeeper in Hong Kong had advertised for tenders to convey the invalids in question, and that, for certain, he received an offer of one ship which, from her general good qualities, could hardly have failed in putting the living freight on the shores of England some two months before the *Ellenborough* did.

2. The question might be asked as to what means were taken for ascertaining the *Ellenborough's* sea worthiness. Was she docked? Did her log-book show an unusually small or an unusually large use of the pumps on the way out; and, finally, was it the ship's agents, the military, or the naval authorities that had the most to do in the getting the job arranged?

Believe me, Sir, that in making these suggestions I am only prompted by a desire to see the public purse better conserved than is at all apparent in the case under notice, and remain your obedient servant,

CONSERVATIVE.

London, 20th Dec., 1870.

VALUE OF COFFEE PROPERTIES IN CEYLON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Although the market for coffee beans is temporarily depressed, it does not in the least degree affect the sale of coffee estates. These, when put in at their fair value, although many may have cost more, will generally find purchasers. One gentleman in Kandy, we are told, has passed through his hands no less than twenty-eight coffee plantations in little more than a year; and some of them at very fine prices; others have gone at great bargains to the purchaser. All depends on where the property is situated. Previous to last year, for about seven years we had excessively dry seasons. These told severely on low-lying estates, causing quite an exodus from these, and a rush to the high lands. Two new districts, Dimboola and Dickoya, have lately been the most attractive; and in these fancy prices are freely given—£4, £5, and even £6 per acre for the available forest land is frequently paid, and the present average may be said to be about £4. But both districts have great advantages. Roads into the heart of them are made and being continued. The proposed railway extension to Nawelapittia will come within twenty miles of the estates. Their climate is one of the finest in

Ceylon. One young gentleman came out three years ago, bought a piece of land, opened up 200 acres, of which 100 were only just planted, sold the estate, consisting as above, and with about 100 acres remaining forest, for £4,500 cash, of which £3,000 are said to have been clear profit. The proprietors of another estate bought their land at a high figure, planted about one-third of it, and in the fifth year it cleared itself, and they had a property worth £18,000.

Another gentleman, who came to Ceylon about seven years ago a stranger to it and coffee, bought land, planted an estate, and sold out the half share a year ago at a clear profit of £5,000; while £17 per acre have lately been offered for land just planted, and £8 per acre for forest. Such is the demand for coffee property in the favourite districts, that £40 to £50 per acre can readily be obtained for coffee in bearing. Other districts, although not so much run upon at present, however, offer equal, and, in many instances greater, advantages. In some of the now despised low districts great bargains can be got, and in this kind a few thousand pounds can do a great deal. It is not because they are bad that they have lately been selling at low prices, but just because the run has been upon high lands. Should we now, as seems probable, judging from this year, get a succession of wet seasons, those low-lying properties would far outstrip their higher neighbours in the race of production. Under any circumstances, at present prices such properties offer a splendid opportunity for investments. Money lent upon such securities, too, has considerable advantages; 8, 9, and 10 per cent. are frequently obtainable in primary mortgage.

Under ordinarily favourable circumstances land can be planted and brought into bearing for £15 an acre; under particularly favourable circumstances at £10; and under exceptionally favourable at £8, when it will be worth from £40 to £50 per acre. It should yield in good land 6 to 8 cwt., and in some cases 10 cwt. per acre. These are moderate estimates, which, under ordinary circumstances and seasons, may be relied on; but 12 to 15 cwt. per acre are frequently obtained, and I know two estates—one in Dimboola and one in Dickoya—that are this year yielding 15 cwt. per acre. I know the same in other districts, but those quoted are the only convenient parts of the coffee country where large blocks of land in any great quantity are to be had. Bearing at the above-quoted rates, the produce should be put free on board ship at 20s. to 30s. per cwt, i.e., supposing the estate has been kept clean from the commencement (by far the most economical and profitable plan), and at 30s. to 40s. per cwt. if weedy, and weeded as often as required. This includes coolie labour, superintendence, repairs to buildings, and every needful expenditure on the property. Such produce is worth on the average 55s. to 65s. f.o.b. Of low-lying plantations, owing to excessive timidity of holders, and their determination to realise whatever they could get, rare bargains have lately been procurable. In fact, sales have been made at rates which one or two crops would clear. Buyers at such prices can afford to have their estates in the low country. Low country estates, too, are generally very convenient for roads, for supplies, for labour, for transport, and many other items that go to cheapen production. On the other hand, the quality of their bean is somewhat inferior, but their production in ordinarily favourable seasons is generally higher than that of the mountain plantations. And they afford greater facilities for manuring, which after all is what preserves the vigour and bearing of all such properties, whether high or low. By the aid of the railway to Kandy this style of cultivation has greatly increased of late years. At present the railway terminus is at Kandy—the mountain capital—but engineers are at work surveying a line thence to Nawelapittia, which is within a few miles of the fine districts of Dimboola and Dickoya—as well as of Ambegamoa, Doloshagay, Komalie, Pusilawa and Rambodde. If that extension be carried out, as we confidently expect it will within a couple of years, the impetus it will give to cultivation in those districts will be immense.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

DENT V. NICKALLS.

This was an action to recover damages for loss sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of the defendant not having nominated a proper person to take a transfer of some shares which had been sold by the plaintiff, and the case was one which had a very important bearing upon the custom of the Stock Exchange. The shares had been sold by Mr. Dent, but he signed a blank transfer, and it turned out that the purchaser, whose name was afterwards filled in, was a youth named Eaton, seventeen years of age, and now residing in Japan. It was contended for the defence that such a mode of doing business was one of the customs of the Stock Exchange, a statement which elicited the disapproval of Chief Justice Bovill. A nominal verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with leave for the defendant to move for a new trial.

THE TRANSFER OF SHARES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following upon the case of "Dent v. Nickalls":—"It would be well for those who dabble in what are called 'City transactions' to study attentively the case of Dent *versus* Nickalls, which came before the Court of Common Pleas on Monday. Mr. Dent, it seems, held, in 1866, 160 shares in the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan—the shares being £100 each, and £25 paid. On the 4th of September in that year he sold 100 of

these shares through a broker to Mr. Nickalls, a stock jobber, the settling day being the 14th. On this day, according to the custom of the Stock Exchange, the transfer was made to the last purchaser, and the name given was George Eaton, of Upton, near Macclesfield, drysalter; in December an order was made for the voluntary winding up of the company, and the liquidator found that George Eaton was a youth a little over seventeen years old, who was then a clerk in the office of his father, Mr. Edward Eaton, a drysalter at Upton, and was now in Japan. The Vice-Chancellor held that the transfer was a nullity, and in July, 1869, he restored the name of Mr. Dent to the register of shareholders, and that gentleman had since to pay £2,080 on account of the 160 shares, and there was yet further some contingent liability. Under these circumstances he contended that the defendant was bound to reimburse him, not having given the name of a proper person to receive the transfer. On the other hand, it was contended that, no objection having been made to the name of the transferee within ten days, the jobber was free from liability by the usage of the Stock Exchange. The Lord Chief Justice, however, was of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the verdict, which was accordingly entered for him for the nominal sum of £7,000, to stand as security for the sum to which he should be found entitled. It was further arranged that the defendant should move for a new trial, and that either party might appeal from the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, so that this little transaction is likely, at all events, to prove a lucky windfall for the lawyers; but it should make people who are anxious to avoid litigation very careful in their proceedings when they sell the shares of any company, if those shares are not fully paid up. As a general rule, few persons after they have received the money for their shares trouble themselves further on the subject; they seldom even take the trouble to ascertain whether the transfer has been registered, still less to find out whether the transferee is a responsible person.

AMERICAN VIEWS ON CHINA.—The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Foochow, delivered a lecture in Boston, United States, on Nov. 16, on the Methodist Mission in China with which he has been connected for the last twelve years. The Hong Kong correspondent of the *New York Times* reports new troubles at Chinkiang, and adds: You will have learned by telegraph of the threatened danger to American missionaries at Tungchow. It was given out that they and their families would be seized and held as hostages, and cut to pieces gradually according to the success which might attend foreign arms. Happily, they have succeeded in escaping unmolested, and, in my opinion, not a moment too soon. Much indignation is felt in Hong Kong at the neglect of the British Government to send a portion of the garrison to the north, where its presence might insure forerunners of all nationalities against a repetition of the June tragedy.

THE ROUTE TO BRINDISI.—The time occupied by the route through Ostend, Cologne, Germany, and the Brenner Pass is now reduced to three days. After leaving Cologne, the railway runs for miles along the banks of the Rhine, and three hours after quitting Munich you enter the wild Alpine scenery of the Tyrol. After passing Innspruck the scenery is in places sublime. The change from the savage beauty of high towering rocks, black ravines, and madly rushing mountain floods to the rich sunny plains of Italy, with vines and orange trees, soft pasture lands, and broad majestic rivers, is startling. The route from Verona is through Padua and Bologna. At Rimini you come upon the shore of the Adriatic, and from thence for nearly the whole way to Brindisi the railway passes over the sands. The South Italian Railway Company have built a commodious hotel at Brindisi, close to the quay where the steamers for Alexandria are moored.

OVERLAND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The *Homeward Mail* says:—An organised movement will shortly be set on foot in this country to ensure the reduction of the fourpenny postage charge now made on each newspaper sent by the Overland route *via* Brindisi. The Press and Chambers of Commerce in the East are not neglecting their duty. The supposition that because the mail passes through one more country than formerly there must necessarily be an extra penny on each paper is not tenable. The Post-office authorities must view the question as a whole. We meet the point that now Germany and Italy claim one penny each, whereas by Marseilles there was only the penny to France, by the assertion that one penny divided equally between the Home and India or China offices ought to be sufficient. The Southampton newspaper postage (now twopenny) ought certainly to be reduced to a penny, to make it the same as the rate for newspapers *via* Southampton to Australia.

MINISTERS' AND CONSULS' PRIVILEGES.—We are requested to state that the arrangements which have hitherto existed for receiving and forwarding letters, newspapers, reviews, and parcels through the Foreign-office to Her Majesty's Missions and Consulates will cease from this time. A reasonable number of letters of limited size and weight, provided they are delivered at the Foreign-office free of portage or postage charge, will be forwarded to members of the missions to which messengers or bags by British packets are periodically despatched. Similar facilities will be accorded to Consular officers who are connected with or subordinate to such missions. No newspapers or parcels for Her Majesty's Missions or Consulates will be received at the Foreign-office.

A WATERPROOF COMPOSITION.—Dr. Scherzer, has just sent from Peking to the Austrian Government some specimens of a Chinese composition called "Schioicao," which has the property of making wood and other substances perfectly water tight. He says that he has seen in Peking wooden chests which had been to St. Petersburg, and had come back uninjured, and that the Chinese use the composition also for covering straw baskets, which are afterwards employed in carrying oil for long distances. Cardboard, when covered with the composition, becomes as hard as wood; and most wooden buildings in Peking have a coating of it. It consists of three parts of blood deprived of its fibrine, four of lime, and a little alum.

With reference to the engagements of H.M.S. gunboat Cockchafer with Chinese pirates, in October, 1868, February, 1864, and March,

1865, Commander Dayrell, and the rest of the officers and crew of the vessel at the time of the respective engagements have moved the Admiralty Court to accept the affidavits of Commander Dayrell and Mr. Roots, late engineer of the Cockchafer, as to the alleged occurrences, and, by interlocutory decree, to pronounce that in one affair 400 were attacked and two captured, and that in the other 120 were attacked. Sir R. Phillimore granted the decree prayed for.

The *Juno*, which sailed from Plymouth on the 4th ult. with the detachment of Marines for the China station, arrived at Suez on the 1st. inst., having made the passage through the Canal in two days, and was to leave for Adens, on the 3rd. The health of the detachment had been good, only one death having occurred.

AMONGST the members elected at the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society were Mr. F. H. Gottlieb, magistrate, Singapore, and Mr. C. A. Winchester, late H.M. Consul at Shanghai.

THE P. and O. Company's steamers have ceased calling at Lisbon.

Monetary and Commercial.

The failure of Messrs. Higson, West, and Co., merchants, of Manchester, has been announced. The liabilities are variously stated, the gross amount, including those on bills and in all other ways, being estimated at £230,000. The unsecured, however, are about £80,000, of which from £25,000 to £35,000 is due to Manchester houses. The firm was originally in the South American trade, but has more lately been exporting to India and China. It is feared that the liquidation will not be favourable. This failure has been followed by that of Mr. John Higson, of Hamburg.

The failure of Messrs. Parke Pittar and Co., in the India trade has been announced. The subjoined circular will explain the circumstances; and it is thought the direct liabilities will not be large. As far as can at present be ascertained, it is believed the liquidation will be favourable, some parties being sanguine enough to look for 20s. in the pound. Everything will, however, depend upon the realisation of assets in Calcutta:—

Oriental Agency Office, 26, Gresham-street, Bank of England, London, and 30, Rue le Peletier, Paris.

Sir,—We regret to have to inform you that in consequence of the failure of our correspondents, Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co., of Calcutta, and the receipt this morning of a telegram from our senior partner, Mr. Parke Pittar, from Calcutta, we find it necessary to suspend payment. We have placed our books in the hands of Messrs. Harding, Whinney, Gibbons and Co., who are preparing a statement of affairs to be submitted to our creditors immediately. In the meantime, asking your forbearance, we remain, Sir, your obedient servants, PARKE PIT-TAR and Co.

The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England, when the amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £300,000, and to Bombay £100,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 10d. on all the Presidencies; tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 10½d., will receive about 36 per cent., and on Bombay, at same price, about 90 per cent. These results show no alteration.

We are glad to see, by the *Colombo Observer*, that Messrs John Gibson Thomson and Co. have resisted the unwarrantable combinations among the Chetties, which have too long been a reproach to the island. There can be no doubt that the Chetties have succeeded in many cases in extorting considerable sums of money from European firms, ostensibly as the result of business disputes, but really applied to the support of their Hindoo temples. It is difficult to understand how business men can have reconciled themselves to such an imposition, but, now that Messrs. Thomson and Co. have laid the axe to the root of the evil, we hope that they will be sustained in their endeavour to put a stop to it by the earnest co-operation of the other European firms.

The half-yearly meeting of the Ceylon Company (Limited) was held at the offices, Palmerston-buildings, Broad-street; Mr. Acland in the chair. The Chairman said that, although this was only the meeting for declaring an interim dividend, he felt it necessary to remark that the war now raging on the Continent had produced a serious depreciation in the price of coffee, which had fallen from 12s. to 10s. per cwt., and as the company imported yearly about 60,000 cwt. of coffee, this fall had materially affected the receipts. A better demand had, however, lately set in, and prices had risen from 5s. to 6s. per cwt. In the Mauritius, also, there had been a considerable falling off in the sugar crop, which had not produced more than two-thirds of that of last season, but the latest advices received were more encouraging. Since the last meeting the directors had done their best to dispose of several of the estates in Ceylon which had been taken by foreclosure, and some estates had been sold. A new estate had been acquired in Ceylon of 2,000 acres, of which 1,100 had been planted with coffee, and promised very favourable results. Under all these cir-

cumstances the directors felt pleasure in declaring an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. Mr. Simpson saw nothing discouraging in the state of the company. He thought, however, it would be advisable to increase their capital by making a call upon the A shares and reduce the amount of debentures. The Chairman said the directors were opposed to any further call. The dividend was then declared, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has removed to their new premises, 24, Lombard-street.

An action has been decided in the Court of Admiralty by Sir R. J. Phillimore, brought by the owners of the *Fusiyama* against the *Liverpool*. On the 26th of July last the *Fusiyama*, from London for Hong Kong, and the *Liverpool*, from New York for London, came into collision about thirty miles W. of the Start Light, and the result was that the *Liverpool* sank with the captain and four of the crew. Evidence was given on both sides, and Sir R. Phillimore held that the *Fusiyama* was alone to blame for the collision, and pronounced a decree to that effect.

The following note conveys the satisfactory announcement that the claims will be settled of the holders of manufactured sugar who were injured, according to the extent of their stock, by the change in the sugar duties last April, which was effected without notice:—

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, Dec. 22.

"Gentlemen,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to inform you that formal authority will be sent to the Board of Customs to-morrow for the settlement of those claims for drawback on sugar which have been verified and allowed.—I am, &c.,

"Messrs. Teede and Bishop." "C. RIVERS WILSON.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the supply of 3,000 tons South Wales coal to be delivered at Hong Kong.

Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co.'s export table gives the following totals of exports to China from the 1st Jan. to the 15th Dec., 1870:—Plain Cottons, 173,243 bales, 23,003 cases; Printed Cottons, 5,047 packages; Coloured Cottons, 14,249 packages; Cotton Yarn, 27,796 packages; Camlets and Worsted Stuffs, 13,625,110 yards; Long Ells, 147,080 pieces. The exports to Japan were—Plain Cottons, 14,701 bales, 1,430 cases; Coloured Cottons, 2,515 packages; Cotton Yarn, 23,970 packages; Camlets and Worsted Stuffs, 2,124,449 yards; Long Ells, 1,280 pieces.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Tanjore*, from Southampton, on the 24th inst., was in gold, to Alexandria, £22,000; to Madras, £50; to silver, in Penang, £1,230; total in gold, £22,050; in silver, 1,230.

IMPORTS FROM THE STRAITS, JAVA, CHINA, AND ALL PARTS EAST OF INDIA.

From SINGAPORE and PENANG to LONDON, per *Vimeira*, entered Dec. 17.—From Singapore: 2392 bales gambier, 3271 bags pearl sago, 116 bags tapioca flour, 525 bags tapioca pearl, 376 bags pepper, 189 bags coffee, 434 ps. buffalo horns, 63 bales cow hides, 3 cases gamboge, 11 cases copal, 6171 bundles rattans—Order. From Penang: 37 bales buffalo hides, 15 bales cow hides, 20 baskets gutta-percha, 1562 bundles rattans, 5 cases nutmegs, 8029 bags pepper—Order.

From HONG KONG and SINGAPORE to LONDON, per *Ellenborough*, entered Dec. 19.—From Hong Kong: 20 cases preserved ginger, 50 cases star aniseed—J. Meyer; 40 cases cassia oil, 40 cases cassia buds, 228 boxes merchandise—C. Donner and Co.; 60 cases soy, 100 cases 100 cases ginger, 100 cases crunquots, 400 cases cassia—Drake, Kleinwort, and Co.; 10 boxes merchandise—J. J. Raquet; 100 boxes merchandise—Lapenburg and Muller; 23 boxes curiosities—W. F. Morris; 7 boxes sundries—Killick, Martin, and Co.; 8 boxes sundries—J. Armstrong; 9 boxes sundries—Grindlay and Co.; a quantity of rags—Government; 150 cases soy, 60 boxes essential oil, 1397 boxes cassia, 156 packages canes, 110 bales waste silk, 98 cases merchandise, 44 bales cocoons, 100 cases star aniseed, 1 case cigars, 168 bales tumeric, 14 cases old copper, 25 cases old metal, 2474 old metal tubes—Order. From Singapore: 886 bales gambier—Order.

From MANILA to LIVERPOOL, per *Estrella*, entered Dec. 18.—quantity sapanwood—Captain; 20,377 bags sugar, 818 bales hemp; 8 cases cigars, 252 serons tobacco—Order.

From SINGAPORE to LIVERPOOL, per *Schleswig Bride*, entered Dec. 14.—7136 hides, 27,852 ps. sapan wood, 4533 bags sago flour, 299 bags tapioca, 4797 bales 1382 bags 195 baskets gambier, 1170 bags pearl sago, 440 baskets gutta-percha, 150 bags pepper, 35,954 bundles rattans, 3 cases cigars, 4 cases preserved ginger—Order.

From FOCHOW to LONDON, per *Falcon*, entered Dec. 20.—5289 chests 10,834 half-chest 2240 boxes 237 packages tea, 1 box curiosities—Order; 4 boxes tea, 3 cases preserves.—Captain.

From SINGAPORE to LONDON, per *Roslin Castle*, entered Dec. 22.—3153 bags pepper, 425 cases camphor, 20 bales hemp, 31 bales cassia vera plants, 808 bags sago flour, 340 packages 1 case merchandise, 103 boxes 130 cases gum, 280 baskets india-rubber, 1392 bales 1841 bags gambier, 1807 bags pearl sago, 739 bags tapioca flour, 7701 buffalo horns, 12 cases 8 boxes dragon's blood, 87 bags tapioca flake, 272 bags tapioca, 622 bags sugar, 417 buffalo hides, 6 cases wood oil, 4867 bundles rattans—Order.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

The dulness usually apparent at the present season of the year has set in, and there is but little doing in any of the articles of imported produce. The Cotton, Coffee and Sugar markets are closed until the new year.

TEA.

There is an entire suspension of business, no transactions having been entered into since the public sales on the 19th inst. at which 2,994 packages China were offered without reserve, on account of the importers, and were all sold. An invoice of new season's Moyune Green met a fair competition, though prices were moderate as compared with those paid in the private market. Congou sold on easier terms, as follows:—1,277 chests black leaf Congou, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6½d; 708 half-chests black leaf Congou, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d; 530 half-chests red leaf Congou, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d.

SILK.

During the past week there has been a little more business doing in China Silks. Common and ordinary Teatles have again attracted chief attention, and the market seems cleared of Teatles at 24s. 6d.; Red Peacocks have realised 25s. 9d., best No. 4 27s.; Che Ling Haineen, 25s. Holders generally are very firm for all descriptions. Deliveries, 1st to 20th inst., 1,639 bales. Japan Silk is still wholly neglected, there having been no transactions; there is a considerable stock of this kind on hand.

COFFEE.

The sales during the week have consisted chiefly of Brazil and other Foreign descriptions, and have comprised but few parcels of Colonial kinds. Prices for Ceylon are, however, firmly maintained, and will probably continue without alteration until the re-opening of the market early next month; the prices paid at the last sales were:—Plantation, bold, 85s.; small, 57s.; peaberry, 76s. 6d.; grey, 59s. to 59s. 6d.; garblings, 11s. to 15s.; triage, 34s. 6d. to 52s. Native, small, 48s.; good ordinary, 52s. 6d. to 53s.; peaberry, 57s. During the week 2,000 bags Native have been sold for arrival at 53s., without guarantee of quality; also 800 bags at 53s. 6d. No East India other than Ceylon has been offered.

The landings for the week are similar to those at the corresponding date last year, and the delivery, although equal to the very large quantity of the previous week, being nearly 600 tons more, the stock is reduced to 25,427 tons, showing a surplus of 1,000 tons. The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain is estimated as follows:—Plantation, 98,902 cwt., against 82,779 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1869; Native, 5,815 cwt., against 20,277 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent is nil. The quantity of Coffee landed in the fifty weeks ended Dec. 17, 1870, was, of Ceylon, 40,986 tons, against 39,850 tons during the corresponding period of 1869; of all descriptions, 70,170 tons, against 69,242 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 10,057 tons, against 10,586 tons; of all descriptions, 18,342 tons, against 18,454 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 30,488 tons, against 26,348 tons; of all descriptions, 50,620 tons, against 45,632 tons. The stock on Dec. 17 was, of Ceylon, 14,307 tons, against 13,911 tons; of all descriptions, 25,427 tons, against 24,476 tons.

SUGAR.

The market has, as usual at this period, assumed a quiet tone, and in the absence of any important business there is no alteration in prices to be reported. Manila: There has been no transactions; at auction 11,786 bags clayed (duty 4s.), import 1866 and 1867, were offered and bought in at 24s. 6d. and 25s. Penang: At auction 1,354 bags sold at previous rates—good to fine brown (duty 4s. and 4s. 9d.), 27s. to 28s. 6d.; yellow (duty 4s. 9d.), 30s. to 30s. 6d.; good do., 31s. 6d.; fine chrysalised (duty 5s. 8d.), 35s. 6d.; subsequently 317 bags soft grey and white (duty 5s. 3d. to 5s. 8d.) were offered and bought in at 34s. to 35s. 6d.; also 477 baskets, low date, at 19s. The offers of other East India have comprised 4,236 bags low Java syrups bought in at 20s. to 20s. 6d., and 666 bags low syrups Siam bought in at 20s. 6d. The market will close this day, and will be reopened on the 3rd January.

The weekly landings are only slightly in excess of last year's, deliveries for home use show some falling off, and are only 400 tons more than last year; although large quantities have been exported, they are but fifty tons larger than in 1869, and the position of the stock is but slightly altered. Stock, Dec. 10, 72,293 tons against 76,296 tons; Dec. 17, 70,294 tons against 74,539 tons. The quantity of Sugar landed in the fifty weeks ended Dec. 17, 1870, was, of Penang, 3,104 tons, against 4,977 tons in the corresponding period of 1869; of Manila, Java, and China, 21,089 tons, against 33,054 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was, of Penang, 2,349 tons, against 2,741 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 24,839 tons, against 22,244 tons. The quantity exported was, of Penang, 170 tons, against 199 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 4,168 tons, against 2,937 tons. The stock on Dec. 17 was, of Penang, 2,915 tons, against 2,396 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 27,872 tons against 36,137 tons.

CUTCH.—The activity noticed in our last report led to increased firmness on the part of holders, and prices have been maintained in the face of a gradually decreasing demand; following our last, 1,100 boxes fine Pegue, ex Arabia, offered at auction, were bought in at 22s., except 74 boxes which sold at 21s. 6d., damaged 18s. 6d. to 19s. 9d.; of 1,000 bags only 100 bags sold at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d., the remainder inferior being bought in at 20s.; also 268 boxes mixed at 16s.; at a subsequent auction 2,765 boxes fine Elephant mark Pegue were offered and bought in at 22s. 6d.; and 450 boxes middling Fish mark at 21s., but the last-named parcel was afterwards sold at 20s. 6d. Privately there has been somewhat more concessions to holders' demands, and about 2,000 boxes fine Pegue have been sold at 22s. per cwt.

CAMPOR.—The dull tone lately apparent has given place to some activity, resulting in advanced rates, and sales to the extent of about 240 boxes China and Japan are reported, at 75s. for the former and 76s. for the latter description; small sales of Japan have since been made at 77s. 6d. to 80s.

Cocoa Nut Oil.—There is somewhat less inquiry for Ceylon, and rates show a slight decline; at auction of 187 casks offered 84 pipes good sold at £38s. 10s., 30 puncheons at £38 15s.; low dark soft, £29 15s.; and of 78 hogsheds offered 62 hogsheds at £39 5s., low dark soft at £30; privately business has been done on corresponding terms, and 50 tons afloat have been sold at £49.

CORR GOODS.—The public sales of Yarn have been less extensive than for some time past, consisting chiefly of good to superior qualities, which were readily disposed of at a further advance, inferior kinds also selling on higher terms; Fibre also sold at an advance of £3 to £4 per ton. 526 bales Ceylon Yarn all sold—good, £32 15s.; chiefly fine qualities, £38 5s. to £44 5s.; very fine, £46 15s. to £50 5s.; superior bright thin, £52 5s. to £58s.; also 45 tons in dholls—good common to medium, £22 to £25; good medium to good, £28 5s. to £33 5s.; fine, £39 10s.; of 263 bales Cochinchina one-half common sold at £22 15s. to £23 10s.; 44 bales 3 tons Ceylon Fibre sold—fine bright, £34 5s. to £35 10s.; fair, £29 5s.; middling, £23 15s.

GAMBIER.—Although less activity has been manifested the market is steady; 60 baskets cubes were offered and bought in at 18s. 6d.; 250 tons just arrived have been sold at 15s. 6d. ex ship, and for arrival 550 tons distant shipment have been sold at 15s. 3d. ex ship.

GUMS.—The only sale to report has been of 326 cases Batavian Damar ex steamer Leith at 55s. per cwt.

GALLS, HEMP, JAPAN WAX.—There have been no transactions in any of these imports; nominally prices are the same as those given in our last report.

HIDES.—The sales on the 23rd went off as follows:—Ox and Cow Hides: 1,593 Singapore sold, light 7 lbs. at 8½d., heavy 9 lbs. at 7½d. 5,634 Penang sold, light 6½ to 6½ lbs. at 8½d. to 8½d., heavy 9½ to 9½ lbs. at 7½d., extra 13½ lbs. at 7½d., small 4½ lbs. at 7½d., thirds 6½ to 7½ lbs. at 4½d. to 5d., fourths 8½ lbs. at 4d., brined 10½ lbs. at 7½d. Buffalo: 1,758 Singapore withdrawn except one lot of light 14½ lbs., which sold at 6½d., 239 dry Java sold, 24½ lbs., at 4½d.

PLUMBAGO.—The market is steady; 89 barrels Ceylon have been sold, superior bright lump at 25s. 6d. to 26s., fine chips at 13s. 6d., low mixed at 7s.

PEPPER.—Black: There is no change in the market, which continues quiet but firm; on the spot, 550 bags Penang have been sold at 5½d. to 5½d.; afloat, sales and re-sales of about 2,000 bags Penang August shipment have been made at 5 5-16d. to 5½d., and of 1,000 bags November shipment at 5½d.; no Singapore has been offered. White: About 300 bags have been sold on the spot; Singapore at 6½d.; Penang, 6½d.

PRESERVES.—An offer of 100 cases and 20 casks China Ginger was bought in at 7½d.

RICE.—The market has been steady, but the chief business transacted has been in floating cargoes, offers on the spot having met with but little demand. At auction nearly all the parcels offered were bought in, including 7,993 bags Rangoon, per Australia, offered on quay terms, fair at 10s., middling at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d., heated at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; 5,031 bags Negeranise at 11s., and 3,093 bags fine Moulmein at 11s., except 300 bags damaged, which sold at 10s. 4½d. for first class. Privately sales have been effected on the spot of 700 bags fine Ballam at 10s. 9d., and 2,800 bags fine Moulmein also at 10s. 9d. Afloat the cargo per Kenilworth, 1,280 tons Rangoon, has been sold at 10s. for Liverpool, or 10s. 1½d. landed terms for London; the cargo per Francisco Curro, 700 tons Negeranise, at 10s. 3d. Continental terms, and the floating cargo, per Emanuel, 1,170 tons Rangoon, has been sold at 9s. 10½d. for the Continent.

STAR ANNISEEDS.—An offer of 25 cases China was taken at £5.

TIN.—The market has been firm throughout the past week, and prices have exhibited an advancing tendency. On the spot 123 tons Straits have been sold at £130 to £130 10s. cash, closing at the latter price; 25 tons Banca at £130 cash, and 600 slabs at £130 10s., with six weeks' prompt. Afloat 55 tons Straits, November, and January-February sailing have been sold at £130 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There has been a fair amount of business done during the week, especially in India and China staples, and prices, particularly of cloth, have been fully maintained. The majority of purchases has been in 8½lbs. Grey Shirtings, and production of most of the favourite makes is engaged for many weeks to come. For the lighter weights of Shirtings and Yarns the demand has only been limited, but prices are not quotably altered. The report of the failure of Messrs. Higson, West, and Co. has had a depressing effect on the market.

QUOTATIONS.

GREY SHIRTINGS, 38½-39 Yds. S.S.

Width	39 in.	40 in.	41 in.	42 in.	43 in.	44 in.	45 in.	46 in.
Quality	No. 4.	7	10	13	14	16	18	19
Weight	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 4
Count	12x9	12x12	14x13	14x13	14x12½	14x13	16x16	16x1
Price	5s. 10½d.	6s. 9d.	7s. 3d.	7s. 9d.	8s. 0d.	8s. 1½d.	8s. 9d.	9s. 3d.

Width	39 in.	40 in.	41 in.	42 in.	43 in.	44 in.	45 in.	46 in.
Quality	No. 21	22	24	26	25	28	31	—
Weight	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 0	8 4	9 4	6 0	—
Count	16x15	16x15	16x16	16x18	17x17	19x19	12x8	—
Price	9s. 6d.	9s. 7½d.	10s. 1½d.	11s. 0d.	10s. 1½d.	11s. 9d.	6s. 9d.	—

Width	44/45 in.	46 in.	48 in.	50 in.	52 in.	54 in.	56 in.	58 in.
Quality	No. 33	35	36	39	—	46	49	—
Weight	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	—
Count	12x12	14x10	14x12½	16x15	16x18	14x18	16x16	—
Price	7s. 9d.	7s. 10½d.	9s. 0d.	10s. 1½d.	11s. 9d.	10s. 1½d.	11s. 4½d.	—

T-CLOTHS.

Width	39 in.	40 in.	41 in.	42 in.	43 in.	44 in.	45 in.	46 in.
Weight	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4
Count	14x13	15x15	15x15	18x18	18x18	18x18	18x18	18x18
Price	6s. 9d.	5s. 10½d.	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.	7s. 7½d.	8s. 9d.	9s. 0d.	—

	s. d.	s. d.
China Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs. (Eagle Chop)	9 7½	—
Maddapollams	9 3	—
Long Cloths	10 10	—
White Spot Shirtings (nominal)	11 1	—
Brocade	19 6	—
Damasks	—	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24 China	0 11½ to 1 0½	—
Nos. 28-32 do.	1 0½ to 1 1½	—
No. 40 do.	1 0½ to 1 2	—
No. 40 Mule Twist	1 0½ to 1	—

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From.	At.
Dec 15	Ida	Perkins	Maulmain	London
—	Eriminta	Akyab	Maulmain	Liverpool
—	Polysene	Balson	Maulmain, for London	Off Cape Clear
Nov 21	Cloria	Lind	Japan	Pernambuco
Dec 15	Margaret Gairbraith	Polson	Maulmain	Clyde
—	Gulcherland	Mulder	Batavia	Texel
—	Southern Belle	Benson	Colombo	London
—	Oceana	White	Java	Deal
—	Cresswell	White	Colombo	London
—	Monarchy	Day	Do.	Off the Wight
—	Roslin Castle	Alexander	Singapore	Off Scilly*
—	Falcon	Dunn	Foochow	Deal
—	Nulla	Howes	Singap., for Hamburg	Falmouth
—	Merse	Harris	Manila	Do.
—	Camilla	Mints	Rangoon	Do.
—	Francisco Curro	Scotts	Akyab	Queenstown
—	Cameo	Benson	Maulmain	Do.
—	Eastern Belle	Greig	Batavia	Hamburg
—	China	Jordan	Rangoon	Bremerhaven
—	Bothwell Castle	—	Singapore	Off Liverpool
—	Seawell	Thomas	Manila	Queenstown
—	Tertre	Tabet	Singapore	Marseilles
—	Concurrent	Singer	Batavia, for Rotterdam	Off Ramsgate

* Bottom of vessel very foul.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Dec 15	Ferdinand de Lesseps	Johnston	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
—	Atalanta (str.)	Hyde	Do.	Do.
—	Yeaveering Bell	Crouzier	Singapore	Shields
—	Loochoo	Galle	Do.	Do.
Nov 19	Batavia	Westendorff	Singapore	Rio de Janeiro
Dec 17	Cymbeline	Faye	Do.	London
—	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	River Amoor	Lerwick
—	Adelphi	Heriz	Galle	Shields
—	Vittas (Rue, war str.)	—	River Amoor	Plymouth
—	Toungons	do.	Do.	—
—	Contest	Gadd	Penang	Sunderland
—	Christianshavn	Gjorup	River Amoor	Copenhagen
—	Woodlark	Anthony	Shanghai	Penarth
—	Norman Court	Schewan	Do.	London
—	Prince George	Hawkins	Singapore	Cardiff
—	Portlaw	Rice	Hong Kong	Penarth

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: John R. Worcester, Alumina, Eliza Shaw, Windhover, Silver Eagle. For Shanghai: Duke of Abercorn, Weymouth, Undine, Whinell, Argonaut, Everest. For Hong Kong: Cornuvia, Hopewell, Wm. Ritson, Ambassador, Burdwan, Chinaman, Falcon. For Singapore: Summer Cloud, Haidee, Wylo. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Leith (str.). For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Lumley Castle (str.). For Bangkok: Gleam. For Singapore (via Suez Canal): Agnes (str.). For Penang: Frances Milly. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Art Union, Orient. For Colombo: Boyne, Thames. For Colombo and Galle: River Indus.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Prince Alfred, Bertha Marion. For Hong Kong: Queen's Own. For Manila: Amigos, Cosmopolita. For Singapore: Jane Sprott, Prince Arthur, Blencathra, Panic. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via Suez Canal): Sarpedon (str.). For Penang and Bangkok: Said (str.). For Batavia and Sourabaya: Cornelia. For Colombo, &c. (via Suez Canal): Cordova (str.), Petersburg (str.), Scotland (str.). For Galle: Napier.

At GLASGOW.—For Yokohama: Dunedin. For Hong Kong: Lake Constance. For Manila: Dona Feliciana. For Singapore and Penang: Ulva. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via London and Suez Canal): Glendaroch (str.). For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Bute.

SPOKEN.

STONEHOUSE, Cardiff to Galle, Nov. 26, 5 N., 28 W.
GLENNALL, Manila to New York, Sept. 22, on the Line, 108 E.
GEZINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 10, 35 S., 22 E.
SURPRISE, Canton to Boston, Oct. 12, 33 S., 29 E.
NEPTUNE, Manila to New York, Oct. 26, 34 S., 28 E.
WILD DEER, Shanghai to London, Nov. 12, 33 S., 15 E.
MARY GODDARD, Tjilatjap to Schiedam, Nov. 19, 23 S., 1 E.
LINDE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 23, 21 S., 73 E.
COMPADRE, Batavia to Falmouth, Nov. 19, 25 S., 5 E.
MAIBIT, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 30, 29 S., 49 E.
ZEPHYR, Manila to Boston, Oct. 19, 35 S., 23 E.
AMAZON, Cardiff to Singapore, Nov. 5, 6 N., 22 W.

Orro, Batavia to Rotterdam, 35 S., 22 E.
 SARAH NICHOLSON, Liverpool to Shanghai, Nov. 6, 9 N., 21 W.
 HARWICH, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 22, 34 S., 16 E.
 PRINCE VICTOR, Liverpool to Galle, Oct. 8, 12 N., 27 W.
 AN ENGLISH BARQUE, showing No. 0.901, Penang to Falmouth, 90 days
 out, Oct. 25, 15 N., 28 W. [out, Oct. 26.
 AN ENGLISH BARQUE, showing No. 9.021, Sing. to Liverpool, 69 days
 CALIFORNIE, Batavia to Amsterdam, Oct. 8, 35 S., 22 E.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth freights to the East are dull; we have no change to note in coal freights from the North.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth: To Tientsin and Chefoo: 50s. weight or meat. To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 35s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 90s. meat. To Shanghai: 35s. weight or meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meat. To Hong Kong: 30s. weight, 27s. 6d. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meat. To Batavia: 25s. weight, 30s. meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight, 25s. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 70s. meat. To Ceylon: 20s. weight, 17s. 6d. meat; per steamer, via Suez Canal, 60s. meat. At New York, to China: \$12 to \$15 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel—For Yokohama: £39. For Shanghai: £40. For Hong Kong: £33. To Singapore: £27. For Galle: £27. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton—For Yokohama: £1 17s. 6d. For Shanghai: £2 2s. For Hong Kong: £1 12s. 6d. For Java 17s. 6d. For Singapore: £1 7s. For Galle: £1 6s. For Colombo: £1 3s.

CASUALTIES.

A telegram, dated Anjer, Nov. 9, has been received at Batavia from the master (Chapman) of the Rockcliff (brq.), of London, stating that his vessel had foundered during a typhoon in the China Seas, lat. 17 N., lon. 114 E.; the crew were picked up and brought to Anjer by the Orate, Shanghai to London.

The John MacKean, from Newport and Simon's Bay to Japan, put into Table Bay Nov. 1, with mainmast carried away.

The Princess Amelie, from Amsterdam and Simon's Bay to Japan put into Table Bay Nov. 3, with loss of bulwarks and stanchions.

The Nederland and Oranje, Phaff, which arrived at St. Helena Nov.

7, from Batavia, and proceeded same day for Dordt, reported having lost an anchor and chain in the Straits of Sunda.

The Oceana (brq.), of Sunderland, with a general cargo, from Java to Amsterdam, was in collision during the night of Dec. 15, and carried away her head gear, lost bulwarks, and received other damage; she was supposed to be leaky.

The Sunda, Overgaauw, from Rotterdam to Batavia, put into Falmouth very leaky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At MAURITIUS.—Nov. 7, William, Le Mesurier, from Colombo, Sidonie; Bourge, from Saigon; 10, Anais, Leguineau, from Singapore; Oct. 20, Sea Pink, McKenzie, sailed for Galle; 11, Annie Marie, Endel, sailed for Galle; 15, Buston Vale, Sauvage, sailed for Colombo; Nouveau, St. Michel, Lemee, sailed for Galle.

At REUNION.—Nov. 2, St. Jean Baptiste, Sucken, from Buenos Ayres, and sailed 12, for Galle.

At St. HELENA.—Oct. 30, California, Demme, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 31, Bryn Ivor, Dowdall, from Manila, for London; Nov. 3, Herald of the Morning, Gardyne, from Penang, for Falmouth; 4, Ludovic and Charles, Broutelle, from Saigon, for Bordeaux; 5, A.O.A., Young, from Colombo, for London; Mysore, Henry, from Japan, for Bordeaux; 6, Fearless, Rich, from Padang, for Boston; 7, Nederland and Oranje, Phaff, from Batavia, for Dordt; Galilee, v.d. Mey, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 8, Alletta Augusta, Tinho, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 9, Ocean, Smit, from Batavia; 9, Martin, Dall, from Ilo Ilo, for London; 10, Vesta, Bakker, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 12, British Constitution, Show, from Colombo, for Queenstown; 21, Zephyrus, Wickham, from Shanghai, for London; 24, Nicolas, Lana-soval, from Manila, for Santander; Insulinde, Jolle, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; 26, Shun Lee, Milbank, from Foochow, for London; 27, Antjo Korg, from Batavia, for Amsterdam; Nieuwe Waterweg, Valk, from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

Off St. HELENA.—Nov. 7, Sanderson (of Sunderland), from Padang, for New York; 22, Invincible, from Manila, for London.

At TABLE BAY.—Nov. 15, Clarobel, Ross, from Manila; 17, John Banfield, Bastian, from Manila; Oct. 22, Octavia, Fragarid, sailed for Batavia.

The Sanspareil (steam tug), which sailed from Sunderland Dec. 6, for Singapore (via Suez Canal), put back to Falmouth 16th.

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THIS Publication was commenced on the 1st of July, in the belief that an ample field existed for a high class monthly magazine devoted to Art; and already the result has fulfilled this expectation. 'ART' is produced in a form eminently adapted to the drawing-room table. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, in super-royal quarto, and each Number contains four or more Full-page Heliotype Illustrations, being reproductions of Ancient and Modern Pictures, Engravings, Designs, Sculpture, and objects of Industrial or Decorative Art.

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A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, & EASTERN ASIA,

EDITED BY

THE REV. JAMES SUMMERS,

Professor of the Chinese Language in King's College London.

No. 1, JULY, 1870.

SUBSCRIPTION £1 1s. PER ANNUM.

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Nagasaki, 11th August, 1870.

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Hong Kong, Sept. 1, 1870.

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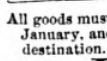
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